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REPORT OF  
COOPERATIVE BLISTER RUST CONTROL WORK  
IN NORTHEASTERN AND LAKE STATES  
DURING 1924

(Does not include strictly Federal activities)



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Boston, Mass.

April 3, 1925.



OUTLINE AND INDEX FOR ANNUAL REPORT OF COOPERATIVE  
BLISTER RUST CONTROL WORK IN NORTHEASTERN AND LAKE  
STATES DURING 1924

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INDEX. . . . .	Pages A-C
FOREWORD. . . . .	Page 1
I. GENERAL SUMMARY OF COOPERATIVE BLISTER RUST CONTROL ACTIVITIES DURING 1924. . . . .	" 2-5
II. DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF COOPERATIVE CONTROL WORK DURING 1924. . . . .	" 6-38
A - Education . . . . .	" 6-7
B - Service . . . . .	" 8-9
C - Cooperative Ribes Eradication . . . . .	" 10-35
1. Summary and Analysis of Results of all Cooperative Eradication Work . . . . .	" 10-13
2. Detailed Summary and Analysis of Sub- Projects of Ribes Eradication. . . . .	" 14-35
a. Individual Cooperation . . . . .	" 14-15
b. Individual Cooperation (without supervision). . . . .	" 15-16
c. Individual Cooperation (with supervision). . . . .	" 17-18
d. Individual Cooperation (with and without supervision) . . . . .	" 19-20
e. Town Cooperation. . . . .	" 21-23
f. Non-Cooperative Ribes Scouting (State and Gov't work on private lands). . . . .	" 24-25
g. State Owned Lands . . . . .	" 26
h. Compensation for Cultivated Ribes . . . . .	" 27-28
i. Classification of Funds Used on Ribes Eradication . . . . .	" 29-33
j. Comparison of Cost per Acre Based on Project "Eradication" and Total Costs for All Projects in Control Program . . . . .	" 34-35
D - Hours Worked by Permanent B. R. C. Agents on Various Projects. . . . .	" 36-37



III.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL AND FUNDS USED IN COOPERATIVE CONTROL WORK DURING 1924. . . . .	38-60
	A - Personnel Employed . . . . .	38-39
	B - Classification of Wages and Expenses . . . .	40-42
	C - Total State and Federal Funds Used on All Projects During 1924 . . . . .	43-49
	D - Total Funds Used, by Projects, in All Cooperating States During 1924 . . . . .	50-60
IV.	BUDGET OF FEDERAL \$ FOR \$ COOPERATIVE EXPENDITURES . . . . .	61-86
	A - Fiscal Year 1925 - Jan.1-June 30,1925 . .	61-63
	B - Fiscal Year 1926 - July 1,1925-June 30,1926	64
	C - Detailed Federal Budgets for Each State During Fiscal Years 1925 and 1926 . . . . .	65-86
	Maine . . . . .	65-69
	New Hampshire . . . . .	70-72
	Vermont . . . . .	73-75
	Massachusetts . . . . .	76-78
	Rhode Island . . . . .	79-81
	Connecticut . . . . .	82-83
	New York . . . . .	84-86
V.	ANALYSIS OF 1924 COOPERATIVE CONTROL WORK AND PLANS FOR IMPROVING PROGRAM IN EACH STATE	87-137
	Maine . . . . .	87-93
	New Hampshire . . . . .	94-98
	Vermont . . . . .	99-105
	Massachusetts . . . . .	106-111
	Rhode Island . . . . .	112-114
	Connecticut . . . . .	115-120
	New York . . . . .	121-131
	Wisconsin . . . . .	132-135
	Minnesota . . . . .	136-137



VI.	SUMMARIES OF CONTROL WORK FOR ALL YEARS. . . .	138-142
A -	Totals for Eradication Work 1917-1924 Inclusive . . . . .	138
B -	Totals for Eradication Work 1918-1924 Inclusive . . . . .	139-140
C -	Totals for Eradication Work, by States, 1918-1924 Inclusive . . . . .	141
D -	Individual and Town Cooperation 1917-1924 Inclusive . . . . .	142



## Foreword

The facts given in this report were obtained from the B. R. E. 3a and B. R. 4f forms submitted by the state leaders, from various records and reports of the blister rust control agents and blister rust specialists, and from personal observations made by the Federal supervisor. The report shows steady progress was made in all phases of the control program during 1924, and indicates ways for further improvement.

A special effort has been made to simplify the tables summarizing the different activities, to analyze the results so definite action can be taken as needed, and to segregate the summaries and analyses of the various projects so that they will be readily accessible for reference purposes. The report includes a discussion of all cooperative blister rust control work, but does not include strictly Federal activities such as the work of the Federal specialists and experimental projects. The organization, personnel and general plan of work was practically the same in 1924 as during the preceding year, consequently the detailed descriptions given in the 1923 report are not repeated in this statement; however, any changes of importance are duly mentioned.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation of the capable assistance received from Mr. Stimson in helping to summarize the statistics given in the tables of this report.

E. C. Filler



GENERAL SUMMARY  
OF COOPERATIVE BLISTER RUST CONTROL ACTIVITIES  
IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK DURING 1924

EDUCATION

Talks at Meetings.....	707
Attendance at Meetings.....	47,071
Exhibits Placed.....	647
Publications Distributed.....	55,696
News Items Published.....	1,269
Posters Placed.....	13,868

SERVICE

Initial Interviews.....	15,984
Follow-Up Calls.....	6,804
Demonstration of Disease & Damage....	4,455
Individuals Attending Damage Demonstrations.....	6,808
Demonstrations of Control Measures...	2,535
Individuals Attending Control Demonstrations.....	3,440

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
JANUARY 1964

TO THE HONORABLE  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM  
THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### INDIVIDUAL COOPERATION

Number Individuals ( Wild & Cult. Ribes Eradication..	3059
Cooperating in.....) Cult. Ribes Eradication Only....	1714
( Moral Support Only.....	10605

Amount expended by Cooperating Individuals	
in Ribes Eradication.....	\$45,026.37

Number of States in which Individuals Cooperated..	7
--	---

### TOWN COOPERATION

Towns Cooperating.....	148
------------------------	-----

States in which Towns Cooperated....	4
--------------------------------------	---

Amount Town Funds Appropriated.....	\$48,024.27
-------------------------------------	-------------

Amount Town Funds Used.....	\$48,694.20
-----------------------------	-------------

### STATE COOPERATION

States Cooperating.....	7
-------------------------	---

Amount State (appropriation) Funds Used	\$117,121.46
(all projects)	

# THEORY OF THE EARTH

CHAPTER I. OF THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE EARTH.

SECTION I. OF THE ORIGIN OF THE EARTH.

THE EARTH, AS WE SEE IT, IS A GLOBE OF A VERY IRREGULAR SURFACE.

## CHAPTER II. OF THE GROWTH OF THE EARTH.

SECTION I. OF THE GROWTH OF THE EARTH.

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## CHAPTER III. OF THE GROWTH OF THE EARTH.

SECTION I. OF THE GROWTH OF THE EARTH.

THE EARTH, AS WE SEE IT, IS A GLOBE OF A VERY IRREGULAR SURFACE.

### RIBES ERADICATION

\*Acreage Examined for Ribes.....1,008,042

Acreage of Re-Eradication Work..... 15,193  
(included in acreage examined)

Ribes Eradicated ( Wild.....9,466,271  
( Cultivated..... 73,858  
( Total Ribes.....9,540,129

(Ribes  
Total Cost. eradication)...\$169,175.52

Cost Per Acre.....\$ .167

Ribes per Acre..... 9.4

\*(Note: Does not include 4,944 acres worked on the White  
Mountain National Forest by the Forest Service)

### RIBES COMPENSATION

Persons Compensated..... 91

Bushes Paid For.....6426

Total Cost of Compensation.....\$1,690.05



## PERSONNEL

### (Cooperative Control Work)

Blister Rust Specialists.....	4
State Leaders (6) Ass't Leaders (3)....	9
Blister Rust Control Agents (permanent)	40
Blister Rust Control Agents (temporary)	19
State Supervisors.....	3
State Checkers.....	8
Foremen.....	189
Scouts.....	38
State Laborers.....	665
Owners' Laborers.....	5613

Total Number Men Employed in Field Work 6588  
(regardless of length of time each worked)

## CLASSIFICATION OF FUNDS USED

State Appropriations.....	\$117,121.46
Nursery Funds.....	882.50
Town Appropriations.....	48,694.20
Individual Funds.....	45,026.37
All Other State Funds.....	7,125.03
Federal \$ for \$ Money.....	122,831.96
Total Expenditures.....	\$341,681.52



Educational Features		No. for all permanent B.R.C.Agts	Yearly No. for Average Perm.Agent	Monthly No. for average Perm.Agent	State Average per Perm. Agent per Year		States in which Agents rated above Average
					<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Highest</u>	
Meetings	1923	718	20.2	1.68	6.0	32.3	Me. & N.H.
	1924	694	20.4	1.70	2.0	36.2	N.H. & Vt.
Exhibits	1923	552	15.6	1.3	6.0	24.0	Me., N.H., Vt.
	1924	581	17.1	1.42	4.5	30.8	N.H. & Vt.
Publications	1923	48583	1372.1	114.3	516.0	1583.0	N.Y., Mass., N.H.
	1924	52558	1545.8	128.8	527.0	2612.8	N.Y., Mass., Me.
Items Published	1923	1197	33.8	2.8	21.8	39.3	N.Y. & N.H.
	1924	1256	36.9	3.07	18.3	62.0	R.I., N.H., Mass.
Posters Placed	1923	6268	177.0	14.7	13.4	331.5	N.Y., Vt., N.H.
	1924	8154	239.8	19.9	5.5	565.0	R.I., N.H., Vt., Me.

State	County No.	Yearly No.	For Average	Term. Long	Term. Short
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

6

SUMMARY and  
DETAILED ANALYSIS OF BLISTER RUST CONTROL ACTIVITIES IN  
NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK DURING 1924

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EDUCATION

Analysis of Educational Work

1. During 1924, a total of 41 permanent B. R. C. agents (weighted average number 34) and 24 temporary agents spoke at 707 meetings attended by 47,071 people, placed 647 exhibits, distributed 55,696 publications, published 1269 news items and placed 9553 posters. (An additional 4315 posters were mailed by the Boston Office to postoffices and railroad stations in the agent districts of New England).

2. The 24 temporary agents in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire did only a small proportion of the total amount of educational work. But when the work in Maine alone is considered, the 18 temporary agents in this state placed 35.9% of the exhibits, 25.8% of the publications, and 52.7% of the posters set in the state.

3. The permanent agents gave talks at 24 more meetings in 1923 than in 1924, but based on the yearly work of the average



permanent agent, the results in 1924 slightly exceed those of 1923. The attendance at the 1924 meetings was actually 14,205 persons greater than the previous year.

4. In the number of exhibits, publications and items published, there was a slight gain in 1924 over 1923. In the number of posters placed, including those sent from the Boston Office, there was a very commendable and adequate increase.

5. The monthly average per man, for both years, appears rather low for all items, and the wide range in the average amount and kind of educational work is again very noticeable in the various states.

6. Different states emphasize various features, but some states are weak in most all phases of the educational work. This is especially true in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York, and to lesser degree in Maine and Massachusetts. Vermont improved in its educational work during 1924, but New York slumped badly.

7. The detail weaknesses and plans for improving the work are discussed in an analysis of the results accomplished in each state. On the whole, the remedy lies in more definite and adequate plans and a properly balanced program, closer supervision of this phase of the work, and greater assistance by the blister rust specialists and State and Federal offices. The new Federal blister rust folder will also adequately meet a crying need for a popular publication which can be freely distributed.

#### EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(Includes work of permanent and temporary B.R.C. Agents)

	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>Total</u>
Talks at Meetings.....	722	707	1,429
Attendance at Meetings.....	32,649	47,071	79,720
Exhibits Placed.....	582	647	1,229
Publications Distributed.....	51,308	55,696	107,004
Items Published.....	1,203	1,269	2,472
Posters & Signs Placed.....	6,499	13,868*	20,367

(\*Includes 4,315 posters mailed by Boston Office)

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE

CAUSES, THE CONDUCT, AND THE

ISSUES OF THE GREAT

WAR, WHICH BROKE OUT

BETWEEN HIM AND HIS

PARLIAMENTS

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

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Service Features			No. for all Perm. Agents	Yearly No. for Ave. Perm.Agent	Ave.No. per working day for Average Perm.Agent	State Average per Perm. Agent per Year		States in which Agents rated Above Average
						Lowest	Highest	
Initial Interviews	(	1923	12,677	358.0	1.2	141.9	736.0	Mass., Me., N.H.
	(	1924	13,415	394.7	1.4	125.9(N.Y.)	732.0	Mass., N.H., Me.
Follow-Up Calls	(	1923	5,164	145.8	.5	76.8	256.1	Mass., N.H., Vt.
	(	1924	6,127	180.2	.6	84.0(R.I.)	297.0(Mass)	Mass., N.H.
Disease & Damage Demon.	(	1923	2,433	68.7	.2	16.4	115.8	N.H., Vt., Me.
	(	1924	3,085	90.7	.3	20.3(N.Y.)	219.5(Me.)	Me., Vt., Mass., N.H.
Attendance	(	1923	5,594	158.3	-	21.0	301.9	N.H., Vt.
	(	1924	5,170	152.0	-	35.3(N.Y.)	248.0(NH)	N.H., Me., Vt.
Control Methods	(	1923	1,292	36.4	.1	8.8	76.1	Mass., Me., Vt.
Demonstration(	(	1924	1,472	43.3	.15	8.5(Ct.)	162.5(Mass)	Mass.
Attendance	(	1923	2,377	67.1	-	9.0	99.6	Vt., Mass., Me.
	(	1924	2,228	65.5	-	8.5(Ct.)	206.3(Mass)	Mass.

Form. Agent	Form. Agent for Average	Working day	Yearly No.	Ave. No. per
-------------	-------------------------	-------------	------------	--------------

1.3	353.0	1.3		
1.4	394.7	1.4		
5.	145.8	5.		
6.	180.2	6.		
3.	88.7	3.		
3.	90.7	3.		
-	158.2	-		
-	152.0	-		
1.	36.4	1.		
15.	43.3	15.		
-	67.1	-		
-	52.5	-		

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3. In all phases of the service work, except attendance at demonstrations, there were gains in 1924 over 1923.

4. The daily average per man for both years appears rather low for all phases of this work, but a slight gain is noticeable during 1924. The wide range in the average amount of service work is again prevalent in the various states.

5. The three states (Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York) that were especially weak in educational work, are also weak in service activities, but Maine and Massachusetts, while rather weak in educational work, are strong in service features.

6. The detail weakness and plans for improving the service work are discussed in an analysis of the results accomplished in each state.. The general remedy appears to be:

- (a) Better planning and organizing of work so more calls can be made
- (b) Greater use of group meetings and demonstrations
- (c) Eliminate hit and jump work, excess travel and lost motion
- (d) Additional assistance from B. R. specialists
- (e) Decrease amount of scouting, especially where pine, Ribes and infection conditions are generally known
- (f) Increase amount of interview work during winter months

#### SERVICE ACTIVITIES

(Includes Work of Permanent and Temporary B. R. C. Agents)

	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Initial Interviews.....	14,724	15,984	30,708
Follow-Up Calls.....	5,555	6,804	12,359
Demonstrations of Disease and Damage.....	3,227	4,455	7,682
Attendance.....	6,604	6,808	13,412
Demonstrations of Control Methods.....	1,881	2,535	4,416
Attendance.....	3,112	3,440	6,552



SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF ALL COOPERATIVE RIBES ERADICATION WORK  
IN NORTHEASTERN STATES DURING 1924

State	No. acres erad.	Ribes Pulled		Total Cost	Per Acre Values	
		Wild	Cult.		Cost	Ribes
Me.	401,227	1,846,957	11,599	\$25,093.91	\$.057	5.
N.H.	326,458	4,057,011	14,989	52,837.85	.165	12.4
Vt.	25,688	182,154	592	9,280.02	.361	7.1
Mass.	159,776	2,025,036	38,777	34,772.98	.217	12.6
R.I.	52,480	24,711	2,953	2,302.01	.044	.5
Conn.	17,215	289,034	2,447	5,981.73	.347	16.7
N.Y.	25,198	1,061,368.	2,501	40,907.02*	1.62	42.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,008,042</b>	<b>9,466,271</b>	<b>73,858</b>	<b>\$169,175.52</b>	<b>.167</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Summary does not include 4,944 acres eradicated in White Mountain National Forest by the Forest Service.

\*The total cost for New York eradication work does not include overhead supervision such as district eradication assistants, Camp Supervisor Foss, etc. This extra expense totaled \$5,952.61.

### Analysis

1. In the seven Northeastern states, 1,008,042 acres were cleared of 9,466,271 wild and 73,858 cultivated Ribes at a cost of \$169,175.52 or 16.7 cents per acre.

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NAME		ADDRESS		CITY	
1	Mr. J. H. Smith	1234 N. Dearborn	Chicago	Ill.	60610
2	Mr. W. E. Jones	5678 S. Michigan	Chicago	Ill.	60637
3	Mr. R. L. Brown	9101 W. Belmont	Chicago	Ill.	60633
4	Mr. T. M. Green	2345 E. Chicago	Chicago	Ill.	60646
5	Mr. A. S. White	6789 N. Halsted	Chicago	Ill.	60630
6	Mr. C. D. Black	1011 S. State	Chicago	Ill.	60605
7	Mr. F. G. Gray	4321 W. Madison	Chicago	Ill.	60641
8	Mr. H. K. Lee	7654 N. LaSalle	Chicago	Ill.	60611
9	Mr. J. P. Hall	1122 E. Lake	Chicago	Ill.	60601
10	Mr. M. N. King	3456 S. Halsted	Chicago	Ill.	60608

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2. Comparison of acreage worked and cost in each state to totals for all states.

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<u>State</u>	Percent of total acreage worked by each state	Percent of total cost of eradication work paid by each state
Maine	39.8	13.7
New Hampshire	32.4	31.2
Vermont	2.6	5.5
Massachusetts	15.8	20.5
Rhode Island	5.2	1.4
Connecticut	1.7	3.5
New York	2.5	24.2

---

This summary indicates that greater results in eradication work for the money expended should be accomplished in New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut. In all of these states, except Vermont, the Ribes numbered above the average per acre. The greatest discrepancy between acreage protected and money expended was in New York. However, in this state the Ribes numbered over four times the average for all states.

3. It cost on an average 16.7 cents per acre to destroy 9.4 bushes per acre, or 1.7 cents per bush. The number of Ribes per acre ranged from .5 of a bush in Rhode Island to 42.1 bushes in New York, or an average for all states of 9.4 bushes per acre.



4. Comparison of results accomplished in cooperative Ribes eradication in Northeastern States between years 1923 and 1924.

	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	Percent Increase or Decrease 1924 over 1923
No. Acres Eradicated	892,639	1,008,042*	+ 12.9%
No. Wild Ribes Pulled	7,969,917	9,466,271*	+ 18.7
No. Cult. Ribes Pulled	55,074	73,858	+ 34.1
Total Cost	\$160,883.87	\$169,175.52	+ 5.1
Cost per Acre	\$0.181	\$0.167	- 7.7
Ribes per Acre	8.9	9.4	+ 5.6
No. Cooperating Towns	122	148	+ 23.8
Amount Town Appropriations	\$ 36,380.00	\$ 48,024.87	+ 32.0
Amount Town Money Used	\$ 40,140.11**	\$ 48,694.20**	+ 21.3
No. Individual Cooperators (wild Ribes)	1,968	3,059	+ 55.4
Amount Paid by Individual Cooperators	\$ 40,969.47	\$ 45,026.37	+ 9.9

\* Does not include 4,944 acres cleared of 151,487 wild Ribes in the White Mountain National Forest

\*\* Includes balance from preceding year's town funds



5. Comparison of acreage eradicated of Ribes in New England and New York during 1923 and 1924.

STATE	Acreage Eradicated		Percent + or - in Acreage Eradicated over 1923	Cost Per Acre		Increase or Decrease 1924 over 1923
	1923	1924		1923	1924	
Maine	336,452	401,227	+ 19.2	\$ .057	\$ .057	-
N. H.	268,237	326,458	+ 21.7	.192	.165	- \$.027
Vt.	25,190	25,688	+ 1.9	.337	.361	+ .024
Mass.	201,931	159,776	- 20.8	.14	.217	+ .077
R. I.	31,308	52,480	+ 67.6	.06	.044	- .016
Conn.	14,062	17,215	+ 22.4	.488	.347	- .141
N. Y.	15,459	25,198	+ 63.0	2.87	1.62	- 1.25
TOTALS	892,639	1,008,042*	+ 12.9	.182	.167	- \$.015

\*Does not include 9,444 acres eradicated of Ribes in White Mountain National Forest.



DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF RIBES ERADICATION WORK  
IN THE NORTHEASTERN STATES DURING 1924 ACCORDING TO BASIS  
OF COOPERATION

Individual Cooperation in Ribes Eradication During 1924

State	No. Cooperators		% of total no. Coop's (wild Ribes Eradication) in Northeastern States obtained in each state	Total Cost to Individuals	% of total cost to Individuals in North- eastern States shared by Cooperators in each state
	Wild & Cult. Ribes Eradication	Cult. Ribes Only			
Maine	1607	94	52.5%	\$10,619.58	23.8%
N. H.	46	0*	1.5%	2,582.27	5.7
Vt.	246	27	8.0	7,392.74	16.4
Mass.	980	1564	32.1	11,527.04	25.6
R. I.	1	0*	.03	16.00	.03
Conn.	18	29	.6	467.45	1.0
N.Y.	161	0	5.3	12,421.29	27.5
TOTALS	3059	1714	100.	\$45,026.37	100.

several hundred in  
\*30 additional owners in Rhode Island and New Hampshire  
allowed their cultivated bushes to be destroyed without compensa-  
tion.

Analysis

1. A total of 4773 individuals expended \$45,026.37 in Ribes eradication work during 1924.

2. 3059 individuals cooperated in eradicating wild bushes, 1744 additional persons in destroying their cultivated bushes, and several hundred additional people allowed their cultivated Ribes to be destroyed without compensation.

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RECEIVED

1911

1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10

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1911

RECEIVED

1911

3. All states had individual cooperation in control work. Maine and Massachusetts led in the number of such cooperators, (84.6% of the total), but New York ranked first in the amount of individual funds, even though it had only 161 co-operators in eradicating wild Ribes compared with 980 in Massachusetts and 1607 in Maine. Three states, New York, Massachusetts and Maine, rated very close in the amount of individual funds used.

4. The percent of increase in individual cooperation in Ribes eradication during 1924 over 1923 is as follows:

Number of Individual Cooperators.....+55%  
(wild Ribes eradication)  
Amount Expended by Individual Cooperators.+ 9.9%  
(wild Ribes eradication)

All states except New Hampshire and Connecticut increased the amount of such individual cooperation during 1924. The amount of funds expended by individual cooperators during 1924 in New Hampshire and Connecticut was 66.2%, and 46.1% less, respectively, than in 1923.

The individual cooperative work in Ribes eradication was conducted in one of two ways, without direct state supervision or with direct state supervision. This work will therefore be summarized and analyzed on this basis.

Results of Individual Cooperation in Ribes Eradication, Without Direct State Supervision, During 1924

State	Me.	Vt.	Mass.	Conn.	Total
No. Coop. (Cult. Ribes	12	3	517	29	561
who erad. (Wild Ribes	21	36	57	9	123
No. Acres Eradicated	405	3209	3646	166	7426
No. Wild Ribes Pulled	7094	9865	126739	40	143738
No. Cult. Ribes Pulled	438	253	12941	51	13683
No. Men Employed	37	65	112	10 (est.)	224
Total Cost Erad. Work	\$199.10	\$900.75	\$1,674.80	\$61.40	\$2,836.05
Per Acre Cost	.44	.281	.46	.37	.382



Analysis

1. In four states, (Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine and Connecticut), 123 owners eradicated 143,738 wild Ribes from 7,426 acres without direct state supervision. In addition, 561 owners destroyed 13,683 cultivated bushes.
2. 92.3% of this unsupervised work was done in Massachusetts and Vermont.
3. The acreage worked by individuals without supervision represents only .7% of the total area cleared of Ribes in the Northeastern States during 1924.
4. This unsupervised work cost the individual cooperators \$2,836.05, or 38¢ per acre, which was only 3.8¢ higher per acre than the supervised work. The number of Ribes per acre numbered 19.3 for the unsupervised work and 20.7 for the work directed by state foreman.
5. The percent of increase or decrease in amount of individual cooperation, without supervision, during 1924 over 1923 is as follows:

No. cooperators eradicating wild and cult. Ribes	+15.0%
No. cooperators eradicating cultivated Ribes only	+7.0
No. acres eradicated of Ribes.....	-18.8
No. wild Ribes pulled.....	+205.4
No. cultivated Ribes pulled.....	+122.0
No. men employed.....	- 60.0
Total cost.....	+3.6
Per acre cost.....	+62.5

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It then goes on to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including interviews, surveys, and focus groups.

3. The results of the study are presented in the following section, showing that there is a significant correlation between the variables studied.

- 4. The study also found that there are several factors that influence the outcome of the process.
- 5. These factors include the quality of the data, the skill of the researchers, and the complexity of the problem.
- 6. The study concludes that it is essential to have a clear understanding of these factors in order to conduct a successful study.
- 7. Finally, the study suggests that there are several ways to improve the quality of the data and the results of the study.

RESULTS OF INDIVIDUAL COOPERATION, WITH DIRECT STATE SUPERVISION, IN  
RIBES ERADICATION WORK IN NORTHEASTERN STATES DURING 1924

State	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Ct.	N.Y.	TOTALS
No. Coop. (Cult. Ribes Only	82	0	24	1047	0	-	-	1153
who erad. (Wild & Cult.	1586	46	210	923	1	1	161	2928
No. Acres Eradicated	49205	16655	21976	90088	500	5	19229	197658
No. Wild Ribes Pulled	1825247	329460	162822	1192246	275	?	581374	4091889
No. Cult. Ribes Pulled	11041	1314	339	8366	400	0	2389	23849
(State	\$40.41	\$281.42	\$1181.14	\$8057.93	\$64.00	-	\$8638.12	\$18263.02
(Town	7915.55	-	(est. 35.00	-	-	-	-	7950.55
COST (								
(Individuals	10420.48	2582.27	6491.99	9852.24	16.00	1.75	12421.29	41786.02
(Total	18376.44	2863.69	7708.13	17910.17	80.00	1.75	21059.41	67999.59
Ccs. per Acre	.373	.172	.351	.198	.16	.35	1.09	.344
Ribes per Acre	37.1	19.8	7.4	13.2	.55	?	30.3	20.7

Note: Acreage for Connecticut omitted in obtaining per acre figure

### Analysis

1. Individual cooperation, with direct state supervision, was conducted in all of the Northeastern states during 1924. The amount of such work varied from 5 acres in Connecticut to 90,088 in Massachusetts.

2. A total of 2,928 individuals cooperated in eradicating their cultivated bushes and 4,091,889 wild Ribes from 197,658 acres at a per acre cost of 34.4 cents. An additional 1,153 cooperators destroyed their cultivated bushes.

3. Maine and Massachusetts together had 84.6% of the total number of individual cooperators, with supervision, in the Northeastern states, but New York, with only 161 cooperators



in wild Ribes eradication, compared with 1,586 in Maine and 923 in Massachusetts, actually rated above these states in amount of individual funds expended.

4. The acreage worked by individual cooperators, with direct state supervision, represents 19.5% of the total area cleared of Ribes in the Northeastern states during 1924.

5. The total cost of this individual cooperative work, with supervision, was \$67,999.59, the cooperators sharing the expense in the following proportion: Individuals 61.5%, Towns 11.7%, States 26.8%.

6. The percent of increase or decrease in amount of individual cooperation (with supervision) during 1924 over 1923 is as follows:

No. Cooperators Eradicating Cult. Ribes Only..	+463.3%
No. Cooperators Erad. Wild and Cult. Ribes....	+ 58.0
No. Acres Eradicated.....	+ 19.4
No. Wild Ribes Pulled.....	+ 4.7
No. Cultivated Ribes Pulled.....	- 5.2
{ State.....	+ 11.6
{ Town.....	+ 15.6
<u>COST</u> { Individuals.....	+ 9.3
{ Totals.....	+ 10.6
Cost per Acre.....	+ 7.3

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part, we consider the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the case of a continuous medium.

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- 8. In the eighth part, we consider the case of a continuous medium.
- 9. The ninth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.
- 10. In the tenth part, we consider the case of a continuous medium.

SUMMARY OF ALL INDIVIDUAL COOPERATION, WITH AND WITHOUT DIRECT STATE SUPERVISION, IN RIBES ERADICATION WORK IN NORTHEASTERN STATES DURING 1924

	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.	N.Y.	Totals
No. Coop. (Cult. Ribes only)	94	0	27	1564	0	29	0	1714
Who Erad. (Wild & Cult.)	1607	46	246	980	1	18	161	3059
Total No. Acres Eradicated	49610	16655	25185	93734	500	171	19229	205084
No. Wild Ribes Pulled	1832341	329460	173152	1318985	275	40	581374	4235627
No. Cult. Ribes Pulled	11479	1314	592	21307	400	51	2389	37532
(State	\$40.41	\$281.42	\$1181.14	\$8057.93	\$64.00	-	\$8638.12	\$18263.02
(			(est.					
(Town	7915.55	-	(35.00	-	-	-	-	7950.55
COST (								
(Individuals	10619.58	2582.27	7392.74	11527.04	16.00	63.15*	12421.29	44622.07
(								
(Totals	18575.54	2863.69	8608.88	19584.97	80.00	63.15	21059.41	70835.64
*Cost per Acre	.31	.172	.341	.209	.16	.36	1.09	.345
Ribes per Acre	37.0	19.8	6.9	14.1	.55	.2	30.3	20.6

\*Individuals in Connecticut also contributed \$404.30 for cooperative town work.

### Analysis

1. Individual cooperation in Ribes eradication was secured in all of the Northeastern states during 1924, the amount of such work ranging from 171 acres in Connecticut to 93,734 acres in Massachusetts.

2. A total of 3,059 individuals cooperated in eradicating their cultivated bushes and 4,235,627 wild Ribes from 205,084 acres at a per acre cost of 34.5 cents. An additional 1,714 cooperators destroyed their cultivated bushes.

3. Maine and Massachusetts together had 84.5% of the total number of individual cooperators eradicating wild Ribes in the Northeastern states, but New York with only 161 cooperators, compared with 1607 in Maine and 980 in Massachusetts, actually rated above these states in amount of individual funds expended.

4. The acreage worked by all individual cooperators represents 20.2% of the total area cleared of Ribes in the Northeastern states during 1924.

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5. The total cost of all the individual cooperative work was \$70,835.64, the cooperators sharing the expense in the following proportion: Individuals 63%, Towns 11.2%, States 25.8%. The percent of the total cost of the individual cooperative work in each state paid by the individual cooperators in the respective states is as follows: Maine, 57.2%; New Hampshire, 90.2%; Vermont, 85.8%; Massachusetts, 58.8%; Rhode Island, 20.0%; Connecticut, 100%; New York, 59.0%.

6. The percent of increase or decrease in amount of all individual cooperation during 1924 over 1923 is as follows:

Total No. Cooperators Eradicating Wild Ribes..	+55. %
No. Acres Eradicated.....	+17.3%
No. Wild Ribes Pulled.....	+ 7.1%
(State.....	+11.6%
(Town.....	+15.6%
<u>COST</u> (Individual.....	+ 8.9%
(Total.....	+10.3%
Cost per Acre.....	- 6.0%
Ribes per Acre.....	- 9.0%

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# TOWN COOPERATION IN RIBES ERADICATION WORK DURING 1924

State	No. Towns Approp.	% of Total No. in each state	Amount Approp.	% of Total Funds in each state	Amount Town Funds Used	% of Total Town Funds used in each state
New Hampshire	96	64.8	\$38,975.00	81.2	\$39,697.93	81.5
Maine	49	33.1	8,154.25	16.9	8,115.55	16.6
Connecticut	2	1.4	795.62	1.7	795.62	1.7
Vermont	1	.7	100.00	.2	85.10	.2
TOTAL	148	100.	\$48,024.87	100.	\$48,694.20	100.

## Analysis

1. 148 towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut appropriated \$48,024.87 for control work.
2. 64.8% of the total number of towns appropriating, and 81.2% of the total amount of town funds subscribed, were in New Hampshire.
3. In Maine, the town money was used to pay the wages of town foremen supervising individual cooperative work, but in New Hampshire and Connecticut the town money was turned over to the state and used in eradicating Ribes from definite blocks regardless of property lines. In three additional Connecticut towns, \$404.30 was raised by individual subscription. The Vermont town appropriation was used to protect the town forest and to pay the excess labor wage charges in individual cooperative work.
4. The percent of increase in town cooperation during 1924 over 1923 is as follows:

No. of Towns Appropriating..... +23.8%

Amount of Town Funds Appropriated..... +35.5%

Amount of Town Funds Used..... +21.3%

(All four states in 1924 exceeded their respective amounts of town cooperation secured in 1923)



RESULTS OF TOWN COOPERATION IN RIBES ERADICATION WORK  
DURING 1924

STATE	N. H.	CONN.	TOTAL
Acreage Eradicated	309,297	17,044.	326,341
No. Wild Ribes Destroyed	3,702,651	288,994	3,991,645
No. Cult. Ribes Destroyed	13,675	2,396	16,071
(Town	\$39,697.93	\$1,199.92*	\$40,897.85
Total (			
Cost (State	10,159.61	4,718.66	14,878.27
(			
(Total	49,857.54	5,918.58	55,776.12
No. Wild Ribes per Acre	11.9	16.9	12.2
Cost per Acre	\$ .159	\$ .349	\$ .169

\*Includes \$404.30 raised by individual subscription in three Connecticut towns.

In Vermont the control work on 100 acres of town forest was paid from town funds.  
(Estimate \$50.)

Analysis

1. Only two states, New Hampshire and Connecticut, (except the 100 acres in Vermont), conducted cooperative Ribes eradication work with towns on the basis of clearing definite blocks of Ribes regardless of property lines. Most of this work was in New Hampshire.
2. A total of 326,341 acres were cleared of 4,007,716 Ribes at a cost of 12.2 cents per acre.
3. This total acreage (326,341 acres) represents 32.2% of the total area worked in New England and New York during 1924.
4. In New Hampshire, the state paid 20.3% of the total cost of doing this town work, while in Connecticut the state paid 79.7%.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
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5. The percent of increase or decrease in cooperative control work with towns during 1924 over 1923 is as follows:

Acreage Eradicated.....	+29.5%
Wild Ribes Pulled.....	+30.5
Cultivated Ribes Pulled.....	-22.4
	{ Towns.....+23.0
<u>Total Cost</u>	{ State.....+ 2.7
	{ Total.....+16.8
Wild Ribes per Acre.....	+ .8
Cost per Acre.....	-10.6

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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NON-COOPERATIVE RIBES SCOUTING BY STATE AND GOVERNMENT  
MEN ON PRIVATE LANDS

STATE	MAINE	MASS.	R. I.	TOTAL
Acreage Eradicated	351,617	57,142	51,980	460,739
No. Wild Ribes Pulled	14,616	92,181	24,436	131,233
No. Cult. Ribes Pulled	120	17,470	2,553	20,143
No. Man Hours Worked	6,731	12,707	4,020	23,458
Total Cost - State	\$1,926.74	\$9,308.08	\$841.25	\$12,076.07
Total Cost - Government	\$2,591.63	-	\$1,380.76	\$ 3,972.39
Wild Ribes per Acre	.04	1.6	.05	.3
Cost per Acre	\$ .013	\$ .161	\$ .042	\$ .035

### Analysis

1. Only three states, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, conducted such scouting, which cleared 460,739 acres of 131,233 wild and 20,143 cultivated bushes at a per acre cost of only 3.5 cents.
2. The percentage of the total area covered by both scouts and crews in each of these states that was worked by scouts alone is as follows: Maine, 87.6%; Massachusetts, 35.7%; Rhode Island, 99.1%.
3. The total acreage worked by scouts in non-cooperative work represents 45.7% of the total area cleared of Ribes in New England and New York during 1924.
4. In Massachusetts the entire cost of such work was paid by the state, but in Maine and Rhode Island the Government paid 57.3% and 62.1%, respectively, of the costs.

The Federal expenditure in Rhode Island for scout work was exceptional. Due to lack of state funds, the Government temporarily paid the scouts' expenses with the understanding that the state would later meet this money on a \$ for \$ basis.



5. The total cost figure \$16,048.46 given above actually represents the cost of examining the total area worked in these three states (604,583 acres) under the direction of the blister rust control agents, plus the cost of eradicating 151,376 Ribes from 460,739 of these acres.

6. Based on these total acreage figures, the average scout examined an acre of land and destroyed .3 of a bush in 2.3 minutes; when based on acreage cleared of Ribes by the scouts the time is raised to 3.1 minutes per acre. This figure taken literally seems absurd. However, one should remember that the scout does not actually cover every acre in the area eliminated from crew work.

7. Percent of increase or decrease in 1924 over similar non-cooperative Ribes scouting on private lands in 1923 is as follows:

Acreage Eradicated.....	+ 0.8%
No. Wild Ribes Pulled.....	-43.7
No. Cult. Ribes Destroyed.....	+571.6
Total Cost - State.....	+ .3
"    "    - Government.....	+41.2
Cost per Acre.....	+ 6.0
Ribes per Acre.....	-40.0



RIBES ERADICATION WORK ON STATE OWNED LANDS DURING 1924

State	Acreage	Ribes Pulled	Cost	Cost per Acre	Ribes per Acre
Massachusetts	8,900	613,870	\$5,879.93	\$.661	68.9
New York	5,969	480,106	19,847.61	3.32	80.4
New Hampshire	506	4,900	116.32	.231	9.6
Vermont	503	9,002	621.04	1.23	17.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,878</b>	<b>1,107,878</b>	<b>\$26,465.20</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>69.8</b>

Analysis

1. In Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, 15,878 acres were cleared of 1,107,878 Ribes at a cost of \$1.66 per acre. Most of the work was done in Massachusetts and New York.

2. The total acreage (15,878 acres) represents only 1.5% of the total area worked in New England and New York during 1924.

3. The entire cost was paid from state funds. In Massachusetts, the State Conservation Commission supervised and paid for this work, rather than the State Department of Agriculture which handles the expenditure of state blister rust control appropriations. The blister rust control agents supervised all of this work in Vermont and New Hampshire, and about 61.4% of this work in New York.

4. The per acre cost is too high, especially in New York and Vermont. (A detailed analysis of this work in these two states is given under the heading "Weaknesses of Control Work").

5. Percent of increase or decrease in 1924 over similar state owned land work in 1923 is as follows:

Acreage Examined.....+81.8%

Ribes Destroyed.....+53.

Total Cost.....-22.3

Cost per Acre.....-57.4

Ribes per Acre.....-15.8

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was unyielding. They built a nation from scratch, one that would stand as a beacon of freedom and democracy for generations to come.

The early years of the United States were a time of great discovery and exploration. The pioneers pushed westward, seeking new lands and new opportunities. They found a land of vast potential, but also a land of great danger. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was unyielding.

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- 5. The early years of the United States were a time of great discovery and exploration.

STATE COMPENSATION FOR CULTIVATED RIBES DESTROYED IN THE  
NORTHEASTERN STATES DURING 1924

State	Total No. Cultivated Ribes Destroyed	No. Bushes for which Compensation was paid	Ratio	No. Persons paid Compensation	Amt. Paid	Average per bush Compensation
Maine	11,599	0	-	0	0	-
New Hampshire	14,989	73	1:205	5	\$20.00-est.	\$ .274
Vermont	592	181	1:3	15	80.50	.444
Massachusetts	38,777	5960*	1:6	55	1500.00-est.	.252
Rhode Island	2,953	35	1:84	1	10.50	.30
Connecticut	2,447	0	-	0	0	-
New York	2,501	177	1:14	15	79.05	.446
<hr/>						
GRAND TOTALS 1924	-73,858	6,426	1:11	91	\$1,690.05	\$ .263
GRAND TOTALS 1923	-55,074	1,491	1:37	60	\$ 587.32	\$ .393

\* These Massachusetts claims will not be settled until 1925

Analysis

1. No compensation paid for destroying 14,046 cultivated Ribes in Maine and Connecticut.
2. During 1924, 73,858 cultivated bushes were destroyed, but only 91 persons will be paid compensation for the loss of 6,426 bushes, at the rate of 26.3 cents per bush or a total of \$1,690.25.
3. The average ratio of the number of bushes for which compensation was paid to the total number destroyed is 1 to 11. The ratio of 1 to 3 and 1 to 6 in Vermont and Massachusetts respectively appears to be too small. Greater effort should be made in these states to get the cultivated bushes destroyed without compensation.
4. The high charges in Massachusetts were due to taking action on several recalcitrant cases which had accumulated over a period of three years.



5. Outside of Massachusetts the amount paid for compensation does not seem excessive. New Hampshire again made a very good record, with a ratio of 1 to 205.

6. Based on total number of cultivated Ribes destroyed, with and without compensation, 2.2 cents per bush was paid for compensation compared with one cent in 1923.

7. During 1924, the number of persons receiving compensation increased 1.5 times, while the amount expended on this project increased 2.9 times.



State	Amount Spent by Individuals	Amount Spent by Towns	Amount Spent from State Appropriations	All Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds Spent by All Cooperators
Maine	\$10,619.58	\$8,115.55	\$1,767.15	-	\$2,501.63 (scouting)	\$23,093.91
N. H.	2,582.27	39,697.93	10,557.65	-	-	52,837.85
Vermont	7,392.74	85.10	1,802.18	-	-	9,280.02
Mass.	11,527.04	-	17,366.01	\$5,879.93	-	34,772.98
R. I.	16.00	-	905.25	-	1,380.76 (scouting)	2,302.01
Conn.	467.45	795.62	4,718.66	-	-	5,981.73
N. Y.	12,421.29	-	28,485.73	-	-	40,907.02
GRAND TOTALS	\$45,026.37	\$48,694.20	\$65,602.63	\$5,879.93	\$3,972.39	\$169,175.52

Towns	Spent by State	Amount from Other Funds
Appropriations		

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CLASSIFICATION OF COOPERATIVE BLISTER RUST CONTROL FUNDS  
USED ON PROJECT "RIBES ERADICATION" IN NORTHEASTERN STATES  
DURING 1 9 2 4

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Amount  
by  
individual

83.213,012

72.223,8

47.223,8

40.722,11

00.01

34.734

22.124,31

73.220,24

### Analysis

1. The costs of Inspector White in New Hampshire, the Camp Supervisor (Foss), and five eradication assistants in New York, are not included in the costs listed under project "Ribes Eradication." The \$905.25 listed as state appropriation money in Rhode Island has not actually been expended as yet by the state, due to lack of funds. The state owes this money to the state scouts for work performed during May and June.

2. During 1924, \$169,175.52, or 49.5%, of all cooperative blister rust control expenditures for all projects in New England and New York, was used on the project "Ribes Eradication," compared with \$155,552.87 and a percentage figure of 48.3% in 1923.



3. The proportion paid by the various cooperators during 1923 and 1924 on the project "Ribes Eradication."

Source of Funds	Amount Expended During 1923	Amount Expended During 1924	Percent of Total Amount Spent by Each Cooperating Class	
			1923	1924
Individuals	\$40,969.47	\$45,026.37	25.4	26.6
Towns	40,140.11	48,694.20	24.9	28.7
State Appropriations	71,630.76	65,602.63	44.6	38.8
Other State Funds	5,331.00	5,879.93	3.3	3.5
Government (scouting)	2,812.53	3,972.39	1.8	2.4
TOTAL	\$160,883.87	\$169,175.52	100.0	100.0

Substantial increases were made in individual and town cooperation during 1924, but the percentage of the total amount of funds spent by the cooperating classes on Ribes eradication varied only slightly. The individuals and towns carried a larger proportionate share of the expenses, while the state paid less.

4. Percent of total amount of money, used in each state by all cooperators on Ribes eradication project, expended by individuals.

State	Maine	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.	N.Y.	TOTAL
1923	45.3	14.8	85.2	24.2	.8	12.6	21.6	25.4
1924	46.0	4.9	79.6	33.2	.7	7.8	30.3	26.6

New Hampshire showed a marked decrease in the proportionate part of individual funds expended on this project, while in New York and Massachusetts there were good increases.



5. Comparison of the percentage of the cost to individuals in each state to the total cost to individuals in all states for the project "Ribes Eradication" during 1923 and 1924

STATES	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.	N.Y.	Total
1923	21.3	18.6	17.6	16.8	.03	2.1	23.3	100.
1924	23.5	5.7	16.4	25.5	.03	1.0	27.5	100.

In Massachusetts and New York, during 1924, the individuals paid a higher percentage of the total cost to individuals in all states than during the preceding year, but in New Hampshire there was a marked decrease.

6. Percent of total amount of money, used in each state, by all cooperators on Ribes eradication project, expended from town funds.

States	Maine	N.H.	Vt.	Conn.	Total
1923	35.6	63.4	0	7.2	24.9
1924	35.1	75.1	.9	13.3	28.7

Substantial increases were made in New Hampshire and Connecticut during 1924 in the proportionate share of the eradication costs borne by towns. Although a praiseworthy increase in amount of town money was secured in Maine during 1924, yet the percentage of the total amount of money, used by all cooperators in Maine on this project, expended from town funds, is slightly less than during 1923.



7. Percent of total funds, used on Ribes Eradication project by all cooperators in each state, expended from state appropriations.

States	Maine	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.	N.Y.	Total
1923	4.4	21.8	14.8	56.9	99.2	80.1	78.4	44.5
1924	7.7	20.0	19.5	49.9	39.3	78.9	69.7	38.8

The burden of eradication work was placed more heavily on individual cooperators during 1924, especially in New York and Massachusetts, but in Maine and Vermont the state departments assumed a larger share of the eradication work than during the previous year. In Maine, the state money was used to employ additional scouts, and in Vermont to pay excess wages of crew men and transportation charges between jobs. This procedure helped to make the work in Maine and Vermont more productive and effective. The decrease in Rhode Island was due to the Government paying part of the cost of the scout work, when the state had no funds available. It should be considered only as a temporary procedure.

8. Percent of total state B.R. appropriation used on project "Ribes Eradication" in each state.

States	Maine	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.	N.Y.	Total
1923	12.6	68.2	41.2	90.6	86.8	58.4	60.0	63.0
1924	43.1	68.2	75.1	96.6	52.1	64.9	41.8	56.1

The table shows that the work in Maine, Vermont, Mass. and Connecticut was better organized in 1924, in that higher percentages of the state appropriations were applied directly to the eradication work. In other words, there were less overhead expenses in these states. But in New York and Rhode Island the reverse was true. The conditions in Rhode Island, however, must be considered abnormal during 1924.



9. The expenditure under heading "All Other State Funds" was for work on state lands in Massachusetts. This work was kept as a separate project, as it was not supervised by the blister rust control agents or state leader. In 1923, the State Conservation Commission expended \$5,331. on eradication work, and in 1924, \$5,879.93 or 3.5% of the total amount spent by all cooperators on the Ribes eradication project.

The Federal expenditure of \$3,972.39 was for Ribes scouting performed by the temporary agents in Maine and Rhode Island. This expenditure in 1924 represented 2.4% of total amount of cooperative funds used on the Ribes eradication project, compared with 1.7% in 1923. The abnormal condition in Rhode Island was responsible for this increase.



State	Total Acreage Worked	Total Cost of Eradication	Total Cost All Projects to Govt., State and its Coop's	<u>Per Acre Costs</u>		Difference in Cost per Acre Between Erad.Costs and Total Costs for all projects	Percent Increase Over Eradication Costs
				Eradication	For all Projects		
Maine	401,227	\$23,093.91	\$42,200.58	\$ .057	\$ .105	\$ .048	84.2
N. H.	326,458	52,837.85	90,468.83	.165	.277	.112	67.8
Vermont	25,688	9,280.02	21,862.64	.361	.851	.490	135.8
Mass.	159,776	34,772.98	58,854.63	.217	.368	.151	69.5
R. I.	52,480	2,302.01	7,063.07	.044	.134	.090	204.5
Conn.	17,215	5,981.73	14,368.57	.347	.834	.487	140.3
N. Y.	25,198	40,907.02	106,863.20	1.62	4.24	2.62	161.7
GRAND TOTALS	1,008,042	\$169,175.52*	\$341,681.52	\$ .167	\$ .339	\$ .172	103.0%

Total of Allocation to Govt., State and the Coop's		Total of Allocation to Govt., State and the Coop's
100.00	100.00	100.00
98.75	98.75	98.75
90.00	90.00	90.00
88.25	88.25	88.25
80.00	80.00	80.00
78.75	78.75	78.75
70.00	70.00	70.00
68.75	68.75	68.75
60.00	60.00	60.00
58.75	58.75	58.75
50.00	50.00	50.00
48.75	48.75	48.75
40.00	40.00	40.00
38.75	38.75	38.75
30.00	30.00	30.00
28.75	28.75	28.75
20.00	20.00	20.00
18.75	18.75	18.75
10.00	10.00	10.00
8.75	8.75	8.75
0.00	0.00	0.00

COMPARISON OF COST PER ACRE IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK  
DURING 1924, BASED ON COST FOR PROJECT ERADICATION AND  
TOTAL COST FOR ALL PROJECTS

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12301  
038101  
50101

733,104

821,038

888,88

877,831

034,83

212,71

821,83

340,800,1

### Analysis

1. \*The costs of Inspector White, in New Hampshire, the Camp Supervisor (Foss), and five eradication assistants in New York, are not included in the costs listed under project "Ribes Eradication."
2. A total of \$341,681.52 was expended on the cooperative control work, but only \$169,175.52, or 49.5%, was used on the project "Ribes Eradication."
3. The per acre cost, based on Ribes eradication expenditures, is 16.7 cents, but figured on the total cost for all projects of control work, it is increased to 33.8 cents, or an increase of 103.%, which is practically the same increase as that shown in the 1923 work.
4. The table indicates that the control program is best balanced and organized in the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine, because in these states there is less



proportionate money spent on overhead (projects other than Ribes eradication). In Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut and Vermont the overhead is too high, ranging on a per acre basis from 135.8% in Vermont to 204.5% in Rhode Island, greater than the cost of Ribes eradication.

5. All states, except New York and Rhode Island, materially decreased the overhead in 1924 over 1923. Massachusetts and Vermont especially did good work in this respect; however, New York's overhead in 1924 was 161.7% greater than the eradication costs, compared with 109.1% in 1923. In Rhode Island the percent of increase over eradication costs was 4.5% greater in 1924 than during 1923.

6. In Connecticut, the excess overhead is due in part to one agent spending all his time on scout work. This scouting yields no cooperation, nor has the acreage covered by the scout been added to the total area worked during the season. According to the state men, 98% of the pine outside of Litchfield County is naturally protected due to scarcity of Ribes. All eradication work has been confined to Litchfield County. In Connecticut and Vermont the amount paid for supervision is excessive in comparison with the number of agents supervised. Also, in Vermont the eradication jobs are small and scattered. As a whole, the increased cost per acre when based on total expenditures is too high. Greater care will be used in the future to develop a better balanced program, and a more efficient allotment of funds for all projects. The expenditures by projects are analyzed in another table.



PROJECT	Total Hours Worked by all Temp.Agents	Total Hours Worked by all Perm.Agents	Total Hours per Average Perm.Agent	Percent of Average Permanent Agents Time Used On Projects In							Totals
				Maine	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	Conn.	R.I.	N.Y.	
Office	3,414	21,688	637.9	30.2	23.7	19.3	27.7	30.5	15.3	20.1	24.0
Supervision	1,349	10,075	296.3	17.9	13.6	07.9	15.3	2.4	7.9	5.3	11.1
Eradication	103	389	11.4	00.03	00.3	-	00.9	00.6	-	00.4	.4
Mapping	175	1,193	35.1	00.19	00.6	3.4	1.1	1.7	-	2.1	1.3
Scouting	7,258	9,011	265.0	3.6	10.2	13.4	4.9	28.0	13.9	10.9	10.0
Education	3,294	27,141	798.2	27.3	28.3	29.9	26.5	18.4	35.2	38.0	30.1
Travel	1,772	20,195	594.0	20.6	22.7	25.8	23.1	16.6	25.2	21.9	22.4
Miscellaneous	81	420	12.4	-	00.27	00.1	00.1	1.3	2.4	00.8	.4
TOTALS	17,447	90,114	2650.4								



SUMMARY OF HOURS WORKED BY BLISTER RUST CONTROL AGENTS  
IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK DURING 1924

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Analysis of Hours Worked by Agents

1. The hours worked by the average permanent B. R. C. agent was obtained by dividing the total hours worked by all permanent agents in a state by the average weighted number of permanent agents in that state. The total average weighted number of permanent agents was 34, during 1924. The number was weighted according to the length of time each agent worked during the year.
2. The 41 permanent agents and the 21 temporary agents worked a total of 107,561 hours, of which 16.2% was performed by the temporary men. The average permanent agent worked 2650.4 hours during the year, or 9.1 hours per working day.



3. The average permanent agent's time was spent on projects as follows: (1) education, 30.1%; (2) office, 24.0%; (3) travel, 22.4%; (4) supervision, 11.1%; (5) scouting, 10.0%; (6) mapping, 1.3%; (7) miscellaneous, 0.4%; and (8) eradication, 0.4%. The proportion of time spent on the various projects, on the whole, appears to be well arranged. However, the amount of time spent on office work should be decreased, and more time given to project "Education."

4. The range in the proportion of time spent by the agents on the various projects varies considerable in the different states. This is largely due to varying state conditions, but in part is caused by ineffectively balanced programs of work.

5. About 1/4 of the average agent's time was spent on office work. In Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts, more time was used on this project than any other, which indicates the need of a better balanced program in these states.

6. Only 11.1% of the average agent's time was occupied on the supervision project. In Connecticut and New York, the supervisory work was largely done by state supervisors or eradication assistants, but in Vermont, where all the supervision was performed by the agents, the time spent on this project appears inadequate. The small amount of eradication work in Rhode Island accounts for the relatively small percentage of time spent on supervision.

7. In all the states, very little time was used on projects eradication, mapping and miscellaneous. This is as it should be. In Maine, the temporary agents spent most of their time on Ribes scouting (eradication) but this is not shown in the table as only permanent agents are included in the percentage figures.

8. The time used on scouting appears adequate in all states except Massachusetts and Maine.

9. All states, except New York and Rhode Island, need to give more time to the project "Education." This can be done by reducing the amount of time on project "Office," and in Connecticut by spending less time on scouting as well as office work.

10. Travel, on the whole, appears to be fairly proportioned. It is slightly above the average in Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but this is largely due to the scattered location of the pine.



State	State Leaders & Assistant Leaders	Permanent B.R.C. Agents	Temporary B.R.C. Agents	State Checkers	State Foremen	State Scouts	State Laborers & Linemen	Owners' Labor	Total for State
Maine	1	4	15	0	65	0	6	2470 coops. wild & cult.Ribes	2561
N. H.	2	9	0	2	34	30	325	-	402
Vermont	2	3	0	0	13	0	230	65 coops. wild Ribes erad.	313
Mass.	1	7	4	0	30	0	9	1316 coops.wild Ribes 1564 coops.cult.Ribes	2931
R. I.	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1 coop.wild Ribes 29 coops.cult.Ribes	36
Conn.	1	3	0	1	4	1	20	10 coops.wild Ribes 29 coops.cult.Ribes	69
N. Y.	2	13	0	5	43	2	75	129 coops.wild Ribes	269
GRAND TOTALS	9	40	19	8	189	38	665	5613	6581

(4 B. R. Specialists and 3 State Supervisors also employed)

Permanent Agents	F.R.C. Agents	Temporarily State	State	State
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19	8	182	36
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S. R. Specialists and State Specialists :

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON COOPERATIVE B. R. C. WORK  
IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK DURING 1924  
(regardless of length of time worked)

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## Analysis

1. During 1924, a total of 975 State and Federal employees were engaged in cooperative blister rust control field work in New England and New York. In addition, 5,613 individuals (pine or Ribes owners or their employees) assisted in eradicating Ribes. Thus, 6,588 persons actually participated in the control work. Also, 480 additional owners paid for the work on their lands, but took no active part in pulling the bushes. In addition, several hundred persons permitted the destruction of their cultivated bushes without compensation.

1875

100

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Estimated conservatively, 7,500 persons had more or less of an active part in the control work. The agents also reported that 10,605 individuals promised their moral support; thus, a total of over 18,000 persons cooperated directly or indirectly in the control program.

2. Of the 5,613 individuals (Owners' Labor) assisting in the work, 95.3% were located in Massachusetts and Maine. Thus, the owners in the other states took very little personal action in eradicating the wild Ribes. However, in Vermont and New York, the owners' labor made up 20.7% and 47.9% respectively of the total men employed in these states. New Hampshire had a total of 402 men on its payroll during the year. The laborers in Vermont were paid from private funds, but the men were supervised by state foremen.

3. A total of eight state leaders, or assistant leaders, were employed on Federal funds and one (York) on state money. In addition, 59 permanent blister rust control agents were used during the year; 19 of these have temporary appointments. The average weighted number of permanent agents for the year was 34. All these agents were paid from Federal funds, except 7 temporary agents (scouts) in Maine, and in the case of Nichols, of New York, whose expenses were paid from state funds. All other employees, except the blister rust specialists and those mentioned above, were paid from cooperative state money.

4. The table shows a lack of state checkers in Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont, and an insufficient number of scouts in New York and Connecticut. (In Massachusetts and Vermont the state foremen did scouting whenever this was needed, while in Maine the scout work was done by the temporary agents). The states of New Hampshire, New York and Connecticut need more active participation by pine owners in the control work.



STATE	State Leader per Month	Rate Salary - Permanent Agents - Per Month			Rate Salary - Temporary Agents - Per Month			Wages State Checker	Wages State Foremen per Hour	Wages State Scouts per Hour	Wages State Linemen per Hour	Wages State Laborers per Hour	Owners' Labor per Hour	
		Min.	Max.	Ave.	Min.	Max.	Ave.							
Maine	\$225.	155.	155.	155.	125.	125.	125.	-	50¢	60¢	-	40¢	40¢	
N.H.	228.34 Assistant \$7. per day W.A.E.	135.	180.	153.34	120.	120.	120.	\$120. per mo.	43¢-56¢	43¢-56¢	43¢-45¢	38¢-43¢	-	
Vt.	155.	145.	150.	148.34	-	-	-	-	40¢-55¢	-	-	30¢-40¢	35¢-45¢	
Mass.	228.34	130.	190.	153.57	117.	117.	117.	-	50¢-56¢	50¢-56¢	50¢-56¢	40¢-50¢	40¢-50¢	
R.I.	-	-	175.	175.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50¢	
Conn.	79.17* *for 1/4 time	125.	160.	142.50	-	-	-	100.	\$60-\$75 per month and expenses	\$60. per month and expenses	-	\$40-\$50 per mo.& expenses	-	
N.Y.	228.34	130.	150.	140.	-	-	-	130.	45¢ and expenses	45¢ and expenses	30¢ and expenses	30¢ and expenses	30¢	
RANGE	\$155. to \$228.34	\$125.to \$155.	\$150.to \$190.	\$140.to \$153.57 Average \$148.75	\$117.to \$125.	\$117.to \$125.	\$117.to \$125.	\$100.to \$130.	40¢-56¢	43¢-60¢	43¢-56¢	30¢-50¢	30¢-50¢	



# CLASSIFICATION OF WAGES PAID TO COOPERATIVE B.R.C. PERSONNEL IN NORTHEASTERN STATES DURING 1924

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salary has not been increased since he assumed the duties of state leader. If he continues in this position and makes good, his salary should be increased accordingly. In Rhode Island the state leader work is largely that of a blister rust control agent.

2. The salaries of the permanent blister rust control agents varied from \$125. to \$190. per month and averaged \$148.75, (based on the salary paid to each permanent agent at the end of the calendar year). The average agent's salary ranged from \$140. in New York to \$155. in Maine. (Rhode Island should be considered as an exception). Nominal increases in salaries are listed in the budgets for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926.

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According to figures submitted by Dr. Martin, the average expenditure for permanent agents for the period July 1 to December 31, 1924, was as follows:

Salary \$893.22 : Expenses \$599.92 : Total \$1,493.14

Sub-division of Expenses by Objects:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Grand Total</u>
Meals.....	\$124.88	20.8
Lodging.....	26.33	4.3
Other Subvouchers.....	2.59	.4
Personally Owned Car @ 7¢ per mile..	410.51	68.4
Storage and Towage on Personally Owned Car.....	5.26	.9
Rented Cars.....	.60	.1
R.R. and Pullman.....	14.45	2.5
Misc. Transportation Expenses.....	.83	.1
Communication.....	10.76	1.8
Supplies, Freight, Express, etc.....	2.97	.5
Other Misc. Expenses.....	.74	.1
Grand Total.....	\$599.92	

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This summary shows that 72% of the average permanent agent's expenses were paid for transportation, 25.5% for subsistence, and 2.4% for incidentals and miscellaneous, most of which was for telephone charges. Figured on a yearly basis at the same rate of salary and expenses, the total cost per permanent agent would be \$2,986.28.

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3. The wages of the temporary agents in three states ranged from \$117. to \$125. per month and \$1. per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses.

4. State checkers in three states were paid from \$100. to \$130. per month and expenses.

5. In Connecticut and New York, the foremen, scouts, linemen and laborers received their meals and lodging in addition to their wages; thus, they actually received about 20¢ per hour more than the amount given in the table. The foremen's wages ranged from 40¢ per hour in Vermont to 56¢ in Massachusetts, and 60¢ (45 & 20) in New York. The scouts' wages varied from 43¢ per hour in New Hampshire to 56¢ in Massachusetts, and 60¢ (45 & 20) in New York. Linemen were paid from 43¢ to 56¢ per hour, state laborers and owners' labor from 30¢ to 50¢ per hour.



Source of Funds	State Appropriation	Nursery Funds	Town Appropriations	Individual Funds or Labor	All Other Coop. State Funds	Total State Funds	Total Federal \$ for \$ Funds	<u>TOTAL</u> State and Federal Funds
Maine	\$4,101.03	\$500.00	\$8,115.55	\$10,619.58	-	\$23,336.16	\$18,864.42	\$42,200.58
N. H.	15,467.76	-	39,697.93	2,582.27	-	57,747.96	32,720.87	90,468.83
Vt.	2,400.34	-	85.10	7,392.74	-	9,876.18	11,984.46	21,862.64
Mass.	17,972.84	382.50	-	11,527.04	\$6,125.03*	36,007.41	22,847.22	58,854.63
R. I.	1,737.36	-	-	16.00	1,000.**	2,753.36	4,309.71	7,063.07
Conn.	7,260.54	-	795.62	467.45	-	8,523.61	5,844.96	14,368.57
N. Y.	68,181.59	-	-	12,421.29	-	80,602.88	26,260.32	106,863.20
GRAND TOTALS	\$117,121.46	\$882.50	\$48,694.20	\$45,026.37	\$7,125.03	\$218,849.56	\$122,831.96	\$341,681.52

\*Includes \$5,879.93 spent by the Mass. Department of Conservation in eradication work on state lands.

\*\*Amount owed to state employees and miscellaneous expenses in R.I. - \$2,737.36. The Federal expenditure in R. I. includes \$1,380.76 for wages paid to state scouts.

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STATE AND FEDERAL COOPERATIVE BLISTER RUST CONTROL FUNDS  
USED FOR ALL PROJECTS IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK DURING  
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1924

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## Analysis

1. During the calendar year 1924, a total of \$341,681.52 was expended on all cooperative blister rust control projects in New England and New York, the Government paying 35.9% and the states and their cooperators 64.1% of the total costs.



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2. Comparison of cooperative expenditures in New England and New York paid from various sources during 1923 and 1924.

<u>Source</u>	Amount Expended 1923	Amount Expended 1924	% Increase over 1923	<u>Percent of Total Expenditures</u>	
				1923	1924
Federal \$for\$ Money	\$118,808.49	\$122,831.96	3.4	37.1	35.9
State Appropriations	113,069.81	117,121.46	3.6	35.3	34.2
Town Appropriations	40,140.11	48,694.20	21.3	12.5	14.2
Individual Funds	40,969.47	45,026.37	9.9	12.8	13.1
Nursery Funds	500.00	882.50	76.5	.15	.25
Other State Funds	6,139.10	7,125.03	16.0	1.9	2.8
TOTAL FUNDS	\$319,626.98	\$341,681.52	6.9	-	-

(a) Increased expenditures from all sources during 1924, especially town appropriations.

(b) The proportionate part of the total state funds expended from Federal \$ for \$ money and state appropriations decreased slightly during 1924, while the other cooperators paid a correspondingly higher percentage of the total costs.



3. Comparison of amount of state funds derived from various sources during 1923 and 1924.

Source	Percent of Total State Funds	
	1923	1924
State Appropriation	56.3	53.5
Town Appropriation	20.0	22.2
Individual Funds	20.4	20.6
Nursery Funds	.2	.4
All Other State Funds	3.1	3.3

Although \$4,051.65 more money was expended from state appropriation funds in 1924, yet the percent of the total state funds derived from state appropriations was less in proportion than during 1923. On the other hand, \$8,554.09 more town money was used in 1924, and also the percent of the total state funds, expended from town money, was greater than during the previous year. From the other sources of state money, the percent of the total in each case remained practically the same for both years, even though increased expenditures were made during 1924. Fair progress was made during 1924 in decreasing the proportionate part of the total cost paid from state appropriation funds and placing a larger share of the cost on the cooperators of the states.

4. Comparison of percent of total state funds in each state derived from state appropriations.

State	Maine	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.	N.Y.	Total
1923	28.0	29.0	30.0	59.2	74.5	87.3	85.8	56.3
1924	17.6	26.8	24.3	49.9	63.1	85.2	84.6	53.5

All states, except New York and Massachusetts, expended less funds from state appropriations in 1924 than during the preceding year. In Massachusetts the amount was practically the same, but in New York there was an increased expenditure of \$10,385.83. The amount of state appropriation funds used in New York represents 58.2% of the total amount of such money used

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FOR THE YEAR 1891

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in all the Northeastern states, yet New York eradicated only 2.5 % of the total acreage worked in 1924. In all states there was a decrease during 1924 in the proportionate part of state appropriation funds used, this being especially noticeable in Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont and Massachusetts. In Rhode Island this was due to abnormal conditions, but in the other three states the cooperators assumed a larger proportion of the costs.

5. Percent of total state funds in each state expended from town appropriations.

State	Maine	N.H.	Vt.	Conn.	Total
1923	30.7	57.6	-	4.6	20.0
1924	34.8	68.7	.8	9.3	22.2

Increased town expenditures in all four states during 1924, and a larger proportionate share in each state of the total state funds expended from town appropriations.

6. Percent of total state funds in each state expended by individual cooperators.

State	Maine	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.	N.Y.	Total
1923	39.0	13.4	70.0	22.8	.5	8.1	14.2	20.4
1924	45.5	4.5	74.9	32.0	.6	5.5	15.4	20.6

(a) All states, except New Hampshire and Connecticut, increased the amount of individual cooperation secured in 1924 above that obtained during 1923. In New Hampshire there was a decrease of \$5,053.18.

(b) The proportionate share of the total state cost, in each state, expended by individuals, was increased during 1924 in all states except New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Tables 5 and 6 show that during 1924 in three states (Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont) the individual and town cooperators paid over 73.2% of the entire state cost of the control work. In the other four Northeastern states, the state departments are paying from 68% to 99.4% of the entire



state costs. Conditions in these four states make this high state cost more or less necessary. In Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the high state cost is due to the state paying for the scout work and the relative scarcity of Ribes areas of sufficient size to require crew work, which in the case of Massachusetts would be paid by individuals. In New York, a large proportion of the control work is on state owned land. About 1/7 of the total cooperative state funds used in Massachusetts was expended on state forests. The high state costs in Connecticut and New York are largely due to excessive overhead expenses.

Based on the totals for all states, the state departments are paying 57.1% of the entire state costs, while town and individual cooperators pay the balance.

Only four states (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut) received town appropriations during 1924, 81.5% of these funds being raised in New Hampshire. All states had individual cooperation, the amount varying from \$16.00 in Rhode Island to \$12,421.29 in New York.

7. Only two states, Maine and Massachusetts, received money (\$882.50) for blister rust control work from special nursery funds during 1924. The money listed under heading "All Other State Funds" was obtained in two states only, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Almost all of this Massachusetts money was expended by the State Department of Conservation for control work on state forests. The Rhode Island money was a special expenditure for nursery inspection work and scouting.



## 8. Total state funds expended during 1923 and 1924.

<u>State</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	Percent + or - over 1923
Maine	\$22,451.04	\$23,336.16	+ 3.9
New Hampshire	56,890.46	57,747.96	+ 1.3
Vermont	10,280.69	9,878.18	- 3.9
Massachusetts	30,168.05	36,007.41	+ 19.3
Rhode Island	2,920.54	2,753.36	- 5.7
Connecticut	10,763.32	8,523.61	- 20.8
New York	67,344.39	80,602.88	+ 19.7
TOTALS	\$200,818.49	\$218,849.56	+ 8.9

## 9. Federal \$ for \$ cooperative funds expended during 1923 and 1924.

<u>State</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	Percent + or - over 1923
Maine	\$ 15,301.00	\$ 18,864.42	+ 23.3
New Hampshire	33,181.82	32,720.87	- 1.3
Vermont	12,203.64	11,984.46	- 1.8
Massachusetts	23,327.44	22,847.22	- 2.0
Rhode Island	2,795.76	4,309.71	+ 57.7
Connecticut	6,863.42	5,844.96	- 14.8
New York	25,135.41	26,260.32	+ 4.4
TOTALS	\$118,808.49	\$122,831.96	+ 3.4



10. Percent of total State and Federal funds in each state expended from Federal \$ for \$ money.

Year	Maine	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.	N.Y.	Total
1923	40.5	36.8	54.2	43.6	48.9	38.9	27.1	37.1
1924	44.7	36.1	54.8	38.8	61.0	40.6	24.5	35.9

(a) Federal funds matched on a \$ for \$ basis by state expenditures in all states except Vermont and Rhode Island.

(b) The proportional part paid by the Government in each state varied during 1924 from 24.5% in New York to 54.8% in Vermont and 61.0% in Rhode Island. The Federal money has been allotted in amounts most needed to effectively conduct the control work in each state and not on the basis of matching state funds. All Federal cooperative expenditures, however, must be met on a \$ for \$ basis by state funds prior to the end of the fiscal year.

(c) In Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Maine, there was a noticeable increase during 1924 in the proportional part of the total cost expended from Federal money, but on the whole it was less than in 1923. In New Hampshire, \$6,460. more Federal money was expended than in any other state, yet the Federal expenditure amounted to only 36.1% of the total amount of money spent for control work in the state.

11. Briefly, the above analysis shows that all states except Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont should place a larger proportionate share of the expense of control work on to towns and individuals. But even in Maine and New Hampshire, in order to complete the control program within the eight year period, it will be necessary to greatly increase the amount of town and individual cooperation. To do this, without increasing the proportionate share of the total cost to the cooperators of the state, it will be necessary to increase state appropriations in these two states. Although New York obtained the largest amount of individual cooperative money in 1924, yet it must greatly increase the amount of such funds in the future in order to complete its control program within the time limit. The New York state appropriation is adequate, but additional state funds should be secured from counties. Increased Federal allotments will be needed during the fiscal year 1926 in the states of Mass., Maine and N. H. Detailed budgets are given later in this report.



STATE AND FEDERAL COOPERATIVE BLISTER RUST CONTROL  
EXPENDITURES, BY PROJECTS, IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK  
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1924

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In the seven Northeastern states, a total of \$341,681.52 was expended on seven blister rust control projects in the following proportion:

Ribes Eradication.....	49.5%
B. R. C. Agent Activities.....	33.2
Supervision.....	9.5
Field Data.....	3.5
Inspection.....	2.8
Miscellaneous.....	1.2
Ribes Compensation.....	.12

The total state cooperative money (\$218,849.56) was used on all seven projects as follows: Ribes eradication, 75.5%; supervision, 6.8%; B. R. C. agent activities, 5.8%; field data, 5.5%; inspection, 4.2%; miscellaneous, 1.9%; and compensation, .2%. The Government \$ for \$ expenditures (\$122,831.96) were confined to four projects: B. R. C. agent activities, 82.1%; supervision, 14.3%; Ribes eradication (scouting), 3.2%; and inspection, .4%. The Government paid 88.8% of the total costs of the B. R. C. agent activities, 54.% of the supervision, 2.4% of the Ribes eradication (scouting), and 4.6% of the inspection costs; the state departments and their cooperators paid all the other expenses of the control work. A detailed summary and analysis of the expenditures by projects is given in the following tables.



STATE	Amount paid by State	Amount paid by Gov't	Total Amount Paid	% Supervision paid by		% Total State Expend. paid for Super.	% Total Govt Expend. paid for Super.	% of Total Expenditures (all projects) paid for Super.
				State	Gov't			
Maine	\$603.37	\$2,702.53	\$3,305.90	18.2	81.8	2.6	14.4	7.8
N. H.	2,825.40	4,682.83	7,508.23	37.6	62.4	4.9	14.3	8.3
Vt.	447.59	2,817.64	3,265.21	13.7	86.3	4.6	23.5	14.9
Mass.	476.21	2,500.67	2,976.88	15.9	84.1	1.3	10.9	5.1
R. I.	-	976.85	976.85	-	100.	-	22.6	13.8
Conn.	1,514.48	1,347.88	2,862.36	52.9	47.1	17.8	23.1	19.9
N. Y.	9,059.08	2,523.11	11,582.19	78.2	21.8	11.2	9.6	10.9
TOTAL	\$14,926.11	\$17,551.51	\$32,477.62	46.0	54.0	6.8	14.3	9.5

Account	Debit	Credit	Balance
1000	1000		1000
1001	1001		1001
1002	1002		1002
1003	1003		1003
1004	1004		1004
1005	1005		1005
1006	1006		1006
1007	1007		1007
1008	1008		1008
1009	1009		1009
1010	1010		1010
1011	1011		1011
1012	1012		1012
1013	1013		1013
1014	1014		1014
1015	1015		1015
1016	1016		1016
1017	1017		1017
1018	1018		1018
1019	1019		1019
1020	1020		1020
1021	1021		1021
1022	1022		1022
1023	1023		1023
1024	1024		1024
1025	1025		1025
1026	1026		1026
1027	1027		1027
1028	1028		1028
1029	1029		1029
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1032	1032		1032
1033	1033		1033
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1035	1035		1035
1036	1036		1036
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# STATE AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON PROJECT "SUPERVISION"

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11.282,41

## Analysis

1. The expenditures made on this project were for the salaries and expenses of all the state leaders and assistant leaders; also in New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut the wages of a clerk are included under supervision. All persons listed under this project were paid for full time, except in Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island. In Connecticut, Filley, Hicock and a clerk (Merchant) worked only part time, while in Rhode Island only one-third of Anderson's time is charged to supervision. The clerk in Vermont was employed on a half time basis. This project does not include the cost of the camp supervisors and eradication assistants in New York or the state checkers in New Hampshire.



2. A total of \$32,477.62, or 9.5% of the total cooperative expenditures, was used on supervision, the Government paying 54.% of the cost and the State Department 46.%. Of the total Government expenditures, 14.3% was paid for supervision, while 6.8% of the total state funds were used on this project.

3. The percent of cost of supervision paid by the State Departments ranged from 13.7% in Vermont to 78.2% in New York. In New Hampshire, the clerk's salary and Newman's expenses were paid from state funds. The assistant leader did not receive any expenses. In Connecticut, based on part time, Hicock's wages and expenses, Filley's expenses and the clerk's wages were paid from state money. The high supervisory charges against state funds in New York are due to the state paying York's salary and expenses as State Forest Pathologist, and Amadon's expenses. York's salary of \$4,500. was \$1,760. greater than highest amount paid to any state leader.

4. For the total amount of money expended, the supervisory expenses are too high in Connecticut, (19.9%); Vermont, (14.9%); Rhode Island, (13.8%); and New York, (10.9%). The supervisory charges in New York, while only 10.9% of the total blister rust expenditures in that state, yet are \$4,073.96 greater than in any other state, even without including clerical assistance at the Albany office.



STATE	Amount paid by State	Amount paid by Gov't	Total Amount Paid	% Cost B.R.C. Agent Activities paid by		% Total State Expenditures paid for B.R.C. Agent Activities	% Total Gov't Expenditures paid for B.R.C. Agent Activities	% Total Expenditures (all projects) paid for B. R. C. Agent Activities
				State	Gov't			
Maine	\$1,544.16	\$13,570.26	\$15,114.42	10.2	89.8	6.6	71.9	35.8
N. H.	352.86	27,593.63	27,946.49	1.3	98.7	.6	84.3	30.8
Vermont	64.69	9,166.82	9,231.51	.7	99.3	.6	76.5	42.2
Mass.	513.12	20,346.55	20,859.67	2.4	97.6	1.5	89.1	35.4
R. I.	100.00	1,952.10	2,052.10	4.8	95.2	3.9	45.3	29.0
Conn.	40.00	4,497.08	4,537.08	.9	99.1	.5	76.9	31.5
N. Y.	10,185.33	23,737.21	33,922.54	30.0	70.0	12.7	90.4	31.7
TOTALS	\$12,800.16	\$100,863.65	\$113,663.81	11.2	88.8	5.8	82.1	33.2

Nov 11 1911

1.00	2.01	54.441, 111	52.075
7.00	1.1	54.342, 73	52.097
2.00	1	11.111, 11	52.031
3.00	1.0	73.041, 22	52.044
5.00	3.2	51.341, 7	51.341
1.00	2.	50.731, 0	50.731
0.07	0.01	53.731, 11	54.731
0.0	1.11	18.031, 111	52.55

# STATE AND FEDERAL COOPERATIVE EXPENDITURES ON PROJECT "B.R.C. AGENT ACTIVITIES"

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## Analysis

1. The funds expended on the project "B.R.C. Agent Activities" paid the wages and expenses of the blister rust control agents and state men doing similar work. A small proportion was also used for educational material. In New York, Federal wages paid to Smith, Slocum and Hinchman (total \$425.) was listed under this project. Two-thirds of Anderson's time, in Rhode Island, was charged under this heading. The cost of the temporary agents in Maine and New Hampshire, when employed on educational and service work, is also included under this project.

2. A total of \$113,663.81, or 33.2% of the total cooperative expenditures for all projects, was used on this project, the Government paying 88.8% of the total costs of this work and the State Departments 11.2%.



3. The proportionate cost of the B. R. C. agent activities paid by the state varied from .7% in Vermont to 30.0% in New York. The comparatively high share paid in Maine, 10.2%, was due to the state paying the wages of a few scouts doing duties more or less similar to those of the B. R. C. agent. The high state cost in New York (\$10,185.23) consists of expenditures for the following: training prospective agents, educational material, Federal wages for Smith, Slocum and Hinchman (\$425), and motion pictures \$2,100. Such state funds need to be more carefully allotted, and adequate plans should be prepared in advance for each sub project.

4. The percent of total state expenditures paid for B. R. C. agent activities ranged from .5% in Connecticut to 12.7% in New York, while the percent of total Federal funds used on this project varied from 45.3% in Rhode Island to 90.4% in New York. The low proportion of Federal funds spent in Rhode Island on this project is due to only two-thirds of Anderson's time being listed under this heading and the Government paying the wages of the scouts during a part of the eradication season. In Maine, Vermont and Connecticut, the proportionately high supervisory cost brings down the amounts available for B. R. C. agent activities.

5. The percent of the total expenditures (State and Federal for all projects) paid for B. R. C. agent activities ranges from 29.0% in Rhode Island to 42.2% in Vermont. The states of Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts need to increase their amounts of cooperative money for Ribes eradication in order to correspondingly decrease the proportionate part expended on B. R. C. agent activities. Although New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire are paying a less proportionate amount of money for this project than the other states, it is because they are spending more on such projects as supervision, field data, inspection and miscellaneous.

6. The expenditure of \$113,663.81 for B. R. C. agent activities resulted in \$93,720.57 being spent by individuals and towns on control work. In addition, the state appropriation funds of \$117,121.46 are the indirect result of the agents' educational activities to place the facts before the public. There are, of course, many valuable results obtained from the agents' work which can not be measured in dollars and cents, such as greater interest in forest protection, more keen appreciation of forestry, specially the value, use and protection of the farm pine woodlot, etc.



STATE	Amount paid by State	Amount paid by Gov't	Total Amount Paid	% of Ribes Erad. paid by		% Total State Expenditures paid for Ribes Erad.	% Total Govt. Expenditures paid for Ribes Erad.	% of Total Expend. (All Projects) paid for Ribes Eradication
Maine	\$20,502.28	\$2,591.63	\$23,093.91	88.8	11.2	87.9	13.7	54.7
N. H.	52,837.85	-	52,837.85	100.0	-	91.5	-	58.4
Vermont	9,280.02	-	9,280.02	100.0	-	93.9	-	42.4
Mass.	34,772.98	-	34,772.98	100.0	-	96.5	-	59.0
R. I.	921.25	1,380.76	2,302.01	40.0	60.0	33.4	52.1	32.5
Conn.	5,981.73	-	5,981.73	100.0	-	70.2	-	41.6
N. Y.	40,907.02	-	40,907.02	100.0	-	50.7	-	38.2
TOTALS	\$165,203.13	\$3,972.39	\$169,175.52	97.6	2.4	75.5	3.2	49.5



STATE AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON PROJECT  
"RIBES ERADICATION"

## Analysis

1. The cooperative funds used on project "Ribes Eradication" paid the wages of men employed, in pulling Ribes, including owners' labor, state labor, linemen, scouts, foremen, and in New York the cost of two camp supervisors. In New York and Connecticut the cost includes board, lodging and wages. The wages paid in these two states were correspondingly lower than in the other states.
2. A total of \$169,175.52, or 49.5% of the total cooperative expenditures, was used on this project, the states and their cooperators paying 97.6% of the total costs of this work, and the Government 2.4%.



3. The Federal expenditures paid the wages of temporary men, in Maine and Rhode Island, used in advance scouting for Ribes. This arrangement has been followed in Maine since the new control program began in 1922, but the Federal expenditures in Rhode Island were made merely to meet a temporary situation caused by lack of state funds to pay for the scout work.

4. Of the total state expenditures, 75.5% was used on the project "Ribes Eradication," while only 3.2% of the total Federal funds were expended on this project for advance scouting.

5. The percent of the total state expenditures, paid for Ribes eradication, ranged from 33.4% in Rhode Island to 96.5% in Massachusetts. The state money used in Rhode Island, during 1924, was not normal, due to lack of state funds. In New York and Connecticut, the state departments and their cooperators expended only 50.7% and 70.2%, respectively, of their total state funds on this project, and in New York a large share of the money was used on state owned lands. This shows the need for better allotment of state funds in these two states in order to apply more money directly to the eradication of Ribes.

6. The percent of the total expenditures (State and Federal for all projects) used on Ribes eradication appears, on the whole, to be too small, especially in Rhode Island, 32.5%, New York, 38.2%, Connecticut, 41.6%, and Vermont 42.4%. Considering the control work in its entirety, it cost practically one dollar to get another dollar effectively used in eradicating Ribes. Every effort will be made to increase the proportional part of funds used in eradicating Ribes and to decrease the other costs.



STATE EXPENDITURES ON PROJECT  
"RIBES COMPENSATION"

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State	Amount paid by State	% Total State Expenditures paid for Ribes Compensation	% Total State & Federal Expenditures (All Projects) paid for Ribes Compensation
N. H.	\$22.60	.04	0.02
Vermont	80.50	.7	0.36
Mass.	245.10	.7	0.4
R. I.	10.50	.3	0.1
N. Y.	79.05	.1	0.07
Totals	\$437.75	.2	0.12

Analysis

1. No Federal money was paid for compensation.
2. No compensation was paid for cultivated Ribes destroyed in Connecticut and Maine.
3. During 1924, a total of \$437.75, or .2% of the total state expenditures and .12% of the total state and Federal funds used on all projects, was expended for Ribes compensation in five Northeastern states.
4. The amounts paid for compensation varied from \$10.50 in Rhode Island to \$245.10 in Massachusetts. The money spent in Massachusetts (56% of the total) was for claims made in 1923. The 1924 claims, which total about \$1,500., will be paid during 1925 from the regular state appropriation, rather than from an extra fund appropriated especially for this purpose.



STATE	Amount paid by State	Amount paid by Gov't.	Total Amount Paid	% Inspection paid by State	% Inspection paid by Gov't.	% Total Expend's paid for Insp.	% Total Gov't. Expend's paid for Insp.	% Total Expend's (All Projects) paid for Inspection
Maine	\$500.00	-	\$500.00	100.0	-	2.1	-	1.1
N. H.	1,709.25	\$444.41	2,153.66	79.3	20.7	3.0	1.4	2.3
R. I.	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	100.0	-	36.2	-	14.1
N. Y.	5,952.61	-	5,952.61	100.0	-	7.4	-	5.6
TOTALS	\$9,161.86	\$444.41	\$9,606.27	95.4	4.6	4.2	.4	2.8

Gov't. aid by amount	Total amount paid	Interest paid by State
- 1.0	100.00	0.001
10.44	8,158.00	8.87
- 1.0	1,000.00	0.001
- 1.0	8,328.81	0.001
10.41	8,800.54	8.87

5. A special table in this report summarizes in detail the Ribes compensation data.

6. During 1923, four states, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York, expended \$400.77 for Ribes compensation.

#### STATE AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON PROJECT "INSPECTION"

#### Analysis

1. No money was spent on project "Inspection" by the states of Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Federal money was used only in New Hampshire.

2. In Maine, the money was spent for inspection work in state nurseries; in Rhode Island, for inspection of commercial nurseries and general scouting. In both these states, the funds used were not derived from the regular state blister rust control appropriations. The New Hampshire expenditure was for two state checkers on Ribes eradication work. In order to aid the state in a difficult financial situation, the Government temporarily paid the wages (\$441.41) of these checkers for a few months. In New York, the funds on this project were used to employ



five eradication assistants to aid the agents in their eradication work, and a state camp supervisor (Foss).

3. A total of \$9,606.27, or 2.8% of the total State and Federal expenditures, was used on this project, the states paying 95.4% of the entire cost and the Government the balance.

4. The amounts expended varied from \$500. in Maine to \$5,921.61 in New York. It is doubtful if the results obtained by the eradication assistants in New York justified their high cost, especially when agents in the other states, with much more eradication work, had no assistants, yet effectively conducted all phases of their program.

#### STATE EXPENDITURES ON PROJECT "FIELD DATA"

New York was the only state to expend money on the project "Field Data" during 1924. No Federal funds were used. The state expended \$12,012.21, or 5.5% of the entire amount of state funds used on all projects. This state expenditure for field data also represents 3.5% of the total amount of all State and Federal money used during 1924.

The money spent on field data was for continuing the pine survey under Amadon's supervision, and for special field investigations and studies conducted under Dr. York's direction. No reports have ever been received regarding this work, except the one prepared by Dr. Snell.



STATE EXPENDITURES ON PROJECT "MISCELLANEOUS"

State	Amount paid by State	% Total State Expenditures paid for Miscellaneous	% Total State & Federal Expenditures (All Projects) paid for Miscellaneous
Maine	\$186.35	.8	.4
Vermont	5.40	.05	.02
R. I.	721.61	26.2	10.2
Conn.	987.40	11.5	6.8
N. Y.	2,407.58	3.0	2.2
Totals	\$4,308.34	1.9	1.2

Analysis

1. No Federal expenditures made on project "Miscellaneous."
2. No State money spent on this project in N. H. and Mass.
3. During 1924, a total of \$4,308.34, or 1.9% of the total state expenditures and 1.2% of the total state and Federal funds used on all projects, was expended on the project "Miscellaneous" in five of the Northeastern states.
4. The amounts used on this project varied from \$5.40 in Vermont to \$2,407.58 in New York; however, this expenditure in New York was only 3.0% of the entire state funds used on all projects. In Connecticut, on the other hand, the \$987.40 expended represented 11.5% of the total amount of state money used. The comparatively high amount of funds used in Rhode Island (\$721.61) was due to the upset conditions existing in the state due to lack of funds. Connecticut and New York, especially, need to reduce the amount of state funds spent on miscellaneous work.
5. During 1923, a total of \$9,172.68 was expended on this project; consequently, good work was done during 1924 in reducing such expenditures 54% below the previous year.



Source of Funds	State Appropriations	Est. Town Approp's Used	Est. Individual Funds or Labor Used	All Other State Funds	Total State Funds	Balance Jan. 1, 1925 Federal \$ for \$ Funds Allotted	Total Federal Money Needed	Total State and Federal Funds Available
Maine	\$2,150.49	\$2,000.	\$3,000.	-	\$7,150.49	\$8,291.53	\$8,291.53	\$15,442.02
N.H.	2,172.71	10,000.	500.	-	12,672.71	16,352.20	16,352.20	29,024.91
Vermont	1,512.78	-	5,710.50	-	7,223.28	4,921.02	5,921.02	12,144.30
Mass.	6,000.(est)	-	3,800.	-	9,800.00	11,508.48	11,508.48	21,308.48
R. I.	762.64	-	-	-	762.64	582.34	582.34	1,344.98
Conn.	2,262.21	-	200.	-	2,462.21	5,995.73	3,260.00	8,457.94
N. Y.	20,622.92	-	2,000.	-	22,622.92	19,087.23	15,840.00	41,710.15
GRAND TOTALS WIS.	\$35,483.75	\$12,000.	\$15,210.50	- 156.09	\$62,694.25 156.09	\$66,738.53 93.33	\$61,755.57 93.33	\$129,432.78 249.42



COOPERATIVE STATE AND FEDERAL BLISTER RUST CONTROL  
FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1925, TO  
JUNE 30, 1925, IN NEW ENGLAND & NEW YORK

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### Analysis

1. The total amount of Federal \$ for \$ money allotted is more than sufficient to cover all needs. In fact the table shows an unused balance of \$4,982.96 Federal money which can be re-allotted to those states in need of additional funds during April to June.
2. In Connecticut and New York there will be unused balances of Federal money of \$2,735.73 and \$3,247.23 respectively.
3. Vermont must have an additional allotment of \$1000. in order to continue its work according to present plans.
4. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have sufficient Federal funds to complete their work as planned. However, needed increased results could be obtained if additional Federal allotments were made as follows:  
Massachusetts \$1,500., Maine \$1,000.-\$2,000., and New Hampshire \$500. This arrangement would allow Massachusetts to continue



to employ Gould, Craig and another assistant agent on Federal pay until June 30, and to hire a permanent agent for Berkshire County about the middle of April. This procedure would offset the loss in total amount of Massachusetts state funds caused by the necessity of paying the \$1,500. compensation money out of the \$18,000. state appropriation. In the past, the money spent for compensation has been derived from a special state appropriation for this purpose.

In New Hampshire, the additional \$500. could be used to continue White's employment on Federal funds until May 30. and allow additional funds for expenses of agents.

Maine could effectively use an additional \$2,000. of Federal money. Four additional temporary agents could be employed during May and June in addition to those listed in the budget. The Government could also pay about \$800. of the wages now allotted for temporary agents from state funds. This arrangement would allow Frost to make a trade for a new automobile, which is badly needed.

5. All Federal \$ for \$ money will be more than matched by state expenditures, except perhaps Rhode Island and Vermont. None of the Rhode Island state money for the fiscal year 1925 has as yet become available, (\$2,500. state appropriation and \$1,000. from entomological funds). The financial situation in Rhode Island is as follows:

STATE FUNDS      -      FISCAL YEAR 1925

1. State owes, out of its \$2,500. appropriation,  
\$905.25 for scout wages and \$832.11 for Ribes  
compensation, education and miscellaneous, or  
a total of.....\$1,737.36
2. State owes assistant entomologist \$1,000.  
for blister rust work in nurseries, etc.. 1,000.00
3. Individual cooperation in Ribes eradica-  
tion (paid in labor).....16.00
4. Total state funds owed or paid.....\$2,753.36
5. Balance of state appropriation to be used  
during May and June, 1925, to pay Anderson's  
salary and expenses and perhaps part of the  
scouts' wages..... 762.64
6. Total state expenditures.....3,516.00



FEDERAL FUNDS - FISCAL YEAR 1925

1. Salary and Expenses for Anderson in R.I. and miscellaneous expenses, July 1, 1924 to February 28, 1925.....\$1,871.90
2. Wages for scouts employed during period July to September, 1924.....1,380.76
3. Total Federal Expenditures to March 1, 1925--\$3,252.66
4. Balance Federal funds to be used during May and June, 1925.....47.34
5. Total Federal Expenditures.....\$3,300.00

Thus, Federal expenditures in Rhode Island will be more than offset on a \$ for \$ basis by state funds as soon as the state appropriation for the fiscal year 1925 becomes available. In order that state expenditures in Vermont may equal those of the Government during the fiscal year 1925, it will be necessary for the individual and town cooperators to expend \$5,710.50 on control work. This figure is based on increasing the Federal allotment to Vermont by \$1,000.

6. Detailed budgets for each state are given later in this report.



Source of Funds	State Approp's	Town Approp's	Individual Funds or Labor	All Other State Money	Total State Funds	Federal \$ for \$ Allotment	Amount Inc. or Dec. over Federal Allot. for Fiscal Year 1925	TOTAL State & Federal Funds Available
Maine	\$5,000.	\$8,000.	\$10,000.	\$500.	\$23,500.	\$20,000.	+ \$1,000.	\$43,500.
N. H.	15,000.	35,000.	5,000.	-	55,000.	33,500.	+ 500.	88,500.
Vermont	3,000.	225.	9,000.	-	12,225.	11,500.	-	23,725.
Mass.	18,000.	-	10,000.	-	28,000.	27,000.	+ 4,000.	55,000.
R. I.	2,500.	-	-	1,000.	3,500.	3,300.	-	6,800.
Conn.	7,500.	-	500.	-	8,000.	<sup>9,000</sup> <del>6,800.</del>	- 2,200.	14,800.
New York	50,000.	-	10,000.	-	60,000.	<del>32,500.</del> <sup>33,500</sup>	- 1000.	92,500.
GRAND TOTALS	\$101,000.	\$43,225.	\$44,500.	\$1,500.	\$190,225.	<sup>7,800</sup> <del>134,600.</del> *	+ \$2,300.	\$324,825.

Individuals or firms or labor	Other state	State	Total
8,000.	10,000.	10,000.	28,000.
32,000.	5,000.	10,000.	47,000.
325.	9,000.	10,000.	19,325.
-	10,000.	10,000.	20,000.
-	-	10,000.	10,000.
-	1,000.	10,000.	11,000.
-	500.	10,000.	10,500.
-	10,000.	10,000.	20,000.
14,300.	1,300.	10,000.	25,600.
132,221.	1,300.	10,000.	143,521.

ESTIMATED STATE AND FEDERAL BLISTER RUST CONTROL FUNDS AVAILABLE  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1926 IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK

\*It will be necessary to allot an additional \$500. to \$4,700. for control work in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exact amount depends upon the basis of cooperation with the extension forces in the development of blister rust control as a part of farm forestry.

## Analysis

1. In each case there is more than enough state money to offset Federal funds on a dollar for dollar basis.
2. It is estimated that in New Hampshire town funds decreased about \$6,000., but individual cooperation increased. No town funds are listed for Connecticut.
3. The total Federal allotment is based on an increase of \$2,800. over the previous fiscal year. Increased allotments are listed as follows: Maine, \$1,000; New Hampshire, \$500; Massachusetts, \$4,000. Decreases in allotments are shown in Connecticut and New York, \$2,200. and 1000. respectively. The detailed expenditures for each state are given later in this report under state budgets.



ANALYSIS OF 1924 COOPERATIVE BLISTER RUST CONTROL WORK  
IN EACH STATE AND PLANS FOR IMPROVING PROGRAM DURING 1925.



M A I N ECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING 1924 B. R. C. WORK IN MAINE

1. Work better organized and planned than ever before.
2. Leader gave more effective supervision, had greater contact with the agents, and conducted his office work with greater ease and efficiency.
3. Maine agents rated above average in number of personal interviews and demonstrations to individuals, also in number of posters placed and literature distributed. These agents also supervised more scouts and foremen than in any other state, and also did more checking of eradication work.
4. Substantial increases were made during 1924 in the amount of cooperation by towns and individuals, also in number of Ribes eradicated and acreage worked. Of the total acreage eradicated of Ribes in the Northeastern States during 1924, 39.8% was located in Maine. For the amount of state blister rust funds expended, Maine is accomplishing greater results than any other state.
5. Using a state crew to eradicate Ribes from delinquent owners' lands had a beneficial effect; also the development of a definite record and map system prevented uncertainty regarding eradication work on lands of various cooperators.
6. The reports of the eradication work to the towns was a new idea in Maine last year and proved to be very beneficial. The state leader was relieved of this work by having it done by the agents who are best acquainted with local conditions and can appear before town meetings.



## WEAKNESSES IN CONTROL WORK IN MAINE DURING 1924

### Policy and Plans

1. State policy and plan of work not completed in writing.
2. Temporary men doing bulk of personal interview and demonstration work with pine owners.
3. Very little or no contact with owners of Ribes free land.
4. No administrative checking of control work done by scouts and pine owners. (The checking of individual co-operative work is done almost entirely by the scouts. Such areas comprise only 12.3% of the total acreage reported as eradicated of Ribes).
5. Control work restricted almost entirely to South-western part of Maine.
6. Educational work needs more adequate organizing.
7. Present rate of progress of control work will not cover, by 1930, all white pine areas of state needing protection.

### Education

1. Permanent agents below average in number of meetings, exhibits and items published.
2. Need demonstration plots of blister rust damage and such data worked up for educational use.

### Cooperation

1. Ineffective cooperation with extension service and school of forestry.
2. State Leader's inadaptability in cooperating with others and antagonism toward new ideas and suggestions has prevented most effective cooperation with Federal specialists.



3. Forest Commissioner has no first hand knowledge of field conditions.

### Hours Worked

Agents spent more than the average amount of time in the office, in fact more time than on any other project.

### Eradication

1. Many loose ends, due to all pine owners not clearing their lands of Ribes (non-resident and delinquent owners).
2. Lost time of foremen, due to cooperators not being ready to do work when foreman is available.
3. Coordination of scout and foreman work; difficulty of determining exact boundaries left for crew work.

### Field Data

Field studies needed to determine effectiveness of control work and damage caused by the rust.

### Funds

Inadequate amount of State and Federal money to do necessary amount of control work.



NEW HAMPSHIRECOMMENDATIONS

1. Blister rust work better organized and more effectively conducted than during any previous year.
2. Better cooperation and mutual understanding between cooperating agencies; state personnel more receptive to suggestions from Bureau of Plant Industry and quicker response in applying necessary action. In cooperation with the extension forces many field demonstrations were held, and in the majority of the communities blister rust control was adopted as a sub-project and local forestry leaders appointed. The agents spoke at 332 meetings attended by 17,979 people. The state leader has arranged to give a series of lectures on white pine and blister rust to the students at the forestry school at the State Agricultural College.
3. The New Hampshire agents led all states in all phases of educational and service work, except publications distributed and demonstrations of control measures. The agents supervised more than the average number of crews and scouts, rated above average in checking eradication work, and led all states in the average number of hours worked per man. Many new and valuable educational features were developed during the year.
4. Substantial increase during 1924 over preceding year in town funds and acreage cleared of Ribes.
5. Combination of Belknap and Strafford Counties into one district proved a most efficient way of handling blister rust problems in this section of the state.
6. New Hampshire led all states in number of damage study plots, and the summarization and utilization of this data for educational purposes.
7. The employment of state checkers helped to insure effective eradication work.
8. Partial plan of work developed by each of the blister rust control agents.
9. The assistant leader personally paid his travel and subsistence expenses during the year.

# History

1800-1850

The first part of the history of the United States covers the period from 1800 to 1850. This period is characterized by the westward expansion of the United States, the growth of the industrial revolution, and the increasing influence of the federal government. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 was a major event in this period, doubling the size of the United States. The War of 1812, which was fought between the United States and Great Britain, resulted in a treaty that recognized the United States' independence. The industrial revolution, which began in the late 18th century, led to the growth of the manufacturing sector and the rise of the middle class. The federal government's influence grew as it began to regulate interstate commerce and protect the rights of citizens.

The second part of the history of the United States covers the period from 1850 to 1890. This period is characterized by the continued westward expansion of the United States, the growth of the industrial revolution, and the increasing influence of the federal government. The California Gold Rush of 1849 was a major event in this period, leading to the rapid growth of California and the westward expansion of the United States. The industrial revolution continued to grow, and the middle class became more prominent. The federal government's influence grew as it began to regulate interstate commerce and protect the rights of citizens.

The third part of the history of the United States covers the period from 1890 to 1945. This period is characterized by the continued westward expansion of the United States, the growth of the industrial revolution, and the increasing influence of the federal government. The Spanish-American War of 1898 was a major event in this period, leading to the United States' acquisition of territories in the Pacific and the Caribbean. The industrial revolution continued to grow, and the middle class became more prominent. The federal government's influence grew as it began to regulate interstate commerce and protect the rights of citizens.

## WEAKNESSES IN THE BLISTER RUST CONTROL PROGRAM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE DURING 1924

### Policy and Plans

1. Lack of definite written policy and plan of work for state and each district covering all phases of the control program.
2. Present rate of progress of control work will not cover, by 1930, all white pine areas of state in need of protection.

### Supervision

Inadequate field contact by state leaders, - superficial supervision of agents' work, - state leader tied too closely to office with petty details, - assistant leader's work not effectively directed, therefore of little value in assisting agents or in aiding state leader in supervising personnel. During 1924, only 37.2%, or 91½ days, of the assistant leader's time was spent in the field, and of this amount only 45 days were with the agents. A total of 155 days was reported as office work. No field visits made to Kane and Boomer.

### Education and Service

Agents rate below average in number of publications distributed and contact with, and instruction to, individuals regarding control measures.

### Hours Worked

Agents rated above the average in amount of time spent on projects, office and travel.

### Eradication

1. Considerable decrease in amount of individual cooperation during 1924. Agents not encouraged to get private cooperation on basis of owners paying all costs, although such cooperation could be readily obtained.



2. No special training school for scouts and foreman at beginning of season. Inadequate supply of trained scouts throughout most of the season.

3. Check work needs to be better organized, and put on the basis of an administrative check of each block or town worked. Checks made by state inspector and state crews during 1924 have not been summarized or analyzed by the state office.

### Field Data

Field studies needed to show effectiveness of control work.

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PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

1950

VERMONTCOMMENDATIONS REGARDING VERMONT B. R. C. WORK DURING 1924

1. Excellent cooperation among cooperating agencies now working under a definite agreement.
2. Control work on the whole well organized, personnel effective, and good results obtained in cooperation with individuals in eradication work on basis of owners paying all costs.
3. State blister rust funds increased to \$3000. Personnel of Forestry Department thoroughly interested in control project. Greater public interest in forestry and blister rust control.
4. Development of a survey of comparative production, value and use of white pine and other woods in Vermont, made winter work of agents more effective.
5. Hopeful possibilities of the appointment of a forestry extension specialist in the near future.
6. The change of state leaders took place without any loss in efficiency of the work.
7. The new leader has credibly performed his duties and maintained good contact with the agents.
8. The agents rated above the average in number of meetings, exhibits, posters placed, demonstration of damage, and checks on Ribes eradication.
9. The State Forestry Department made arrangements to pay the wages and transportation of foremen between jobs.
10. Very successful blister rust demonstration held at Waterford. Several damage study plots laid out in agents' districts and the data summarized for educational purposes.
11. White pine survey data summarized and used as a basis for planning future work.



## STATUS OF CONTROL WORK IN VERMONT

(Based on statement by Fivaz and Callward)

Total pine acreage - 67,760 acres.

To date, 25.7% of all pine has been protected.

Ratio of area protected to area eradicated is approximately 1 to 4.2.

To complete control program by 1930, 10,063.8 acres of pine must be protected each year during the next five years, or approximately 42,000 acres of land must be examined yearly for Ribes to complete the initial eradication program.

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## WEAKNESSES IN THE BLISTER RUST CONTROL WORK IN VERMONT DURING 1924

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### Policy and Plans

A written state policy and plan of work covering all phases of the control program was not completed. No district plans of work have been definitely developed in writing. Present rate of progress not sufficient to complete necessary control work within eight year period. Overhead expenses too high; too small a proportion of total cooperative expenditures spent on project "Ribes Eradication".

### Cooperation

Very little cooperation has been obtained from the county and state extension forces, chiefly because no special effort has been made to develop such cooperation.

### Supervision

The state leader is comparatively young and has had very little experience in forestry work and in supervising men.

### Education and Service

Agents rate below average in distribution of publications, items published, and all phases of service work except demonstration of damage. This in part may be due to fewer people and Vermont conditions.

### Eradication

1. Check work needs to be better organized and an administrative check made by the agent, or his representative, of each area eradicated of Ribes.
2. Compensation for destruction of cultivated Ribes was paid on a basis of one out of every three bushes removed.



3. Cost of Ribes eradication work on public lands excessively high, - \$1.23 per acre for destroying an average of 17.9 bushes.

### Field Data

No studies made to determine effectiveness of control work.

### Funds

1. State will be unable to meet Federal expenditures on a \$ for \$ basis for fiscal year 1925.

2. An additional Federal allotment of at least \$1000. is needed to employ until June 30, 1925, the state leader and three blister rust control agents. This will make a Federal expenditure in Vermont for the fiscal year 1925 of \$12,500. To offset this, the state must expend \$7,223.28 during the period January 1 to June 30, 1925. The balance of the state appropriation (January to June) is only \$1,512.78. Therefore, to balance Federal expenditures June 30, 1925, the cooperating individuals must expend \$5,710.50 on control work during period April to June.

3. The Federal allotment for Vermont during the fiscal year 1926 is estimated at \$11,500. To keep within this total, it will be necessary for each Vermont agent to limit his yearly expenses to \$1000. During the period July 1 to December 31, 1925, the expenses of the Vermont agents averaged \$638.28.



MASSACHUSETTSCOMMENDATIONS

1. Improvement in personnel, especially the agent in Franklin County.
2. Development and execution of definite written state blister rust control policy and plan of work for state and each district.
3. Leader gave more effective supervision, had more contact with agents, and maintained excellent cooperation with the Federal specialists.
4. Cooperation with extension forces improved, especially in Franklin County, also closer cooperation with Conservation Commission - (Wheeler supervised one of the state land jobs in 1924). Development of a service request card aided in establishing better cooperation with extension forces.
5. Massachusetts agents rated above the average in number of news items published, publications distributed, demonstrations to individuals, and led all states in number of personal interviews, follow-up calls, individual cooperation in Ribes eradication work, and time spent in field with crews and scouts.
6. Substantial increase in 1924 over 1923 in number of individual cooperators, amount of private funds expended, and number of wild and cultivated Ribes eradicated. In Berkshire and Franklin Counties the pine owners paid the majority of the cost of all eradication work in these districts.
7. Publication of the location of control areas and notice that no further planting of Ribes will be allowed in such sites guarantees more permanent control.



## WEAKNESSES IN MASSACHUSETTS BLISTER RUST CONTROL WORK DURING 1924

### Personnel

1. Additional blister rust control agent needed for Berkshire County.
2. No first class agent to take Merrick's place in northern Worcester County.
3. No blister rust specialist to aid Massachusetts work.
4. No capable office assistant to relieve state leader of bulk of details so as to permit him to spend more time in the field.

### Cooperation

1. Inadequate cooperation in Essex County between blister rust control agent and county agricultural agent.
2. Lack of sufficient contact and cooperation between state leader and the State Conservation Commission, state agricultural and forestry schools, and the state director of extension.

### Education

1. Agents rated below average in number of meetings, exhibits and posters.
2. Lack of sufficient scouting to locate suitable areas to be used as demonstration plots of disease and a source of local damage statistics for educational purposes.

### Supervision

1. Insufficient field contact between leaders (State and Federal) and blister rust control agents who especially desire assistance in scouting and the educational phases of the work.

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### Hours Worked

Agents rated highest of any state in amount of time spent in the office and in travel.

### Eradication

1. Inadequate checking and supervision of Ribes eradication work.
2. Cultivated black currants permitted to be grown outside of 900 ft. protection zone surrounding commercial nurseries.
3. Compensation for destruction of cultivated bushes totaled \$1,500. in 1924 (55 claims for 5,960 bushes).
4. Criticism of cultivated Ribes policy by people in Plymouth County because cultivated Ribes are not eradicated in adjacent towns in Bristol County.
5. Inconsistency in state cultivated Ribes law - improper arrangement of statute.

### Field Data

Field studies needed to show effectiveness of control work and damage caused by the rust.

### Funds

Lack of sufficient Federal funds to employ an additional blister rust control agent for Berkshire County.



RHODE ISLANDCOMMENDATIONS

During 1924, the blister rust control work in Rhode Island was better organized and more efficiently conducted than during any previous year. The following important results were accomplished.

1. Definite policy and plan of work developed.
2. Definite plan for a survey of the value and uses of white pine developed and field work begun.
3. Good annual report prepared.
4. The area cleared of Ribes during 1924 was 35.6% greater than during the previous year, and the per acre cost was reduced from 6 cents to 4.4 cents.
5. Greater cooperation was secured from the extension forces.
6. The agent rated above the average in number of posters placed and news items published.
7. Law passed prohibiting importation of Ribes and white pine into state except under permit.
8. Scouting showed very little increase in the disease on pine.
9. A summarization of the work shows that the initial eradication of Ribes in pine and potential pine areas should be practically completed during 1925.
10. The blister rust control employees continued on their work during the year even though the state legislature failed to provide any funds to pay their wages.



WEAKNESS IN BLISTER RUST CONTROL WORK IN RHODE ISLAND  
DURING 1924

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1. Blister rust control has progressed in Rhode Island in spite of the absence of a forestry policy and a forestry department. (Forestry is the first thing that needs to be developed in this state; blister rust control is secondary. In Rhode Island, forestry is briefly a wood lot proposition. There is a constant demand for information on this subject. There is now a bill before the legislature to place forestry under the State Board of Agriculture. If this bill passes, it would mean the appointment of a technically trained forester).

2. The blister rust situation and the procedure in conducting the control work makes it difficult to effectually employ an agent on blister rust control work alone. It will be impossible to continue this program after completing the initial eradication of Ribes in 1925. (The main part of the agent's work after 1925 should be extension forestry. However, it appears unwise to attempt to place a forestry extension specialist in Rhode Island until a staple forestry department is established and functioning under a definite policy).

3. The agent has frequently failed to properly organize his work in supervising the scouts. Too superficial supervision, and costly trips of short duration and of little value.

The pine survey made by the agent has never been put into proper shape and utilized to best advantage.

The agent rated below the average in number of meetings, exhibits, publications distributed, initial interviews and follow-up calls, demonstrations, checking and time spent in field with men. He spent more time on travel than the average agent in any other state.

4. No blister rust specialist to aid work in Rhode Island.



## CONNECTICUT

### COMMENDATIONS

1. Filley's appointment as state leader improved the organization and its morale and developed better cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry.
2. The acreage protected from blister rust during 1924 was 22.4% greater than in 1923, and the per acre cost was decreased 14.1 cents.
3. Good cooperation has been developed with extension service, especially in Litchfield County.
4. In his scout work, McDonnell eliminated 330,600 acres as containing no pine worth protecting.
5. Eradication methods were improved by use of paper trail and foreman working in back of line. The eradication work was better organized and an advance scout was used to eliminate areas and designate location of crew work, also to check the eradication work.
6. Funds were more effectively allotted to projects and efficiently spent. Miscellaneous items were greatly reduced; 81% of the state funds was spent on Ribes eradication, and 20% of the cost of eradication work was paid by cooperating towns and individuals.
7. Necessary Ribes eradication work in Litchfield County is at least half completed. Only about 60,000 acres in 19 towns are still in need of such work. The initial eradication of Ribes from areas needing protection in Litchfield County should be completed within three years.



## WEAKNESSES IN CONTROL PROGRAM DURING 1924

### Policy and Plans

1. Lack of definite written policy and plan of work.
2. The agents' activities and the eradication work needs to be better planned and organized, especially outside Litchfield County.
3. Eradication work is not supervised by the blister rust control agent.
4. The percentage of the agents' time spent on projects is as follows: Office 30.5%, Scouting 28.1%, Education 18.5%, Travel 16.6%, Supervision 2.5%, Mapping 1.7%, Miscellaneous 1.4%, Eradication .7%. This indicates that too much time was spent in the office, especially when the small amount of educational material produced is considered.
5. Blister rust control needs to be incorporated with extension forestry, especially outside of Litchfield County.
6. Overhead expenses too high; too small a proportion of total cooperative expenditures used on project "Ribes Eradication".

### Supervision

1. Insufficient field contact between leaders and blister rust control agents.
2. Camp supervisor gave too superficial supervision to eradication work and did very little checking.

### Personnel

1. No blister rust control agent in central counties of Connecticut.
2. Agent Miles weak in organizing and efficiently conducting his work.
3. No blister rust specialist to aid Connecticut work.

### Cooperation

1. Insufficient contact and cooperation between the B.R. leaders and the state forester, state director of extension, and forestry schools.



2. Full utilization of facilities of extension organization not obtained by blister rust control agents.

### Education

1. Educational activities need to be better organized and emphasized.
2. Connecticut agents rate considerably below the average in all phases of educational and service work except scouting.
3. No demonstration plots laid out showing disease conditions.
4. No local damage statistics obtained for educational purposes.

### Eradication

1. Lack of sufficient checking of eradication work - crews made no checks, only four made by agent. The checks made by scout were too superficial - no L. B. S. record kept, or administrative check by blocks as basis for re-eradication work.
2. Insufficient data kept regarding Ribes conditions in areas scouted by agents, especially outside Litchfield County.
3. Definite action in eradicating Ribes, especially cultivated bushes outside Litchfield County, not usually obtained.

### Field Data

1. No definite local studies made to show effectiveness of control work in checking the spread of blister rust.



NEW YORKCOMMENDATIONSA. Organization and personnel improved

1. York placed in charge of all blister rust control work in state.
2. Agent Miller replaced by Hutchinson; Kieb by Stevens.
3. Supervisor Foss placed in charge of all state land eradication work over McAveigh and Sullivan
4. McAveigh and Sullivan not employed during winter months.
5. Rankin appointed as B. R. C. agent.
6. Pine survey discontinued, and subsequent resignation of Bullard.

B. Efficiency of personnel increased

1. Successful training school in eradication methods for entire personnel doing supervisory work.
2. Several agent conferences and a week's seminar course.
3. Work of state leader and entire personnel better planned, organized and executed.
4. York and Amadon had more field contacts with agents and gave them more effective supervision.
5. Reduction in average expenses of agent.

C. Improvement in blister rust control activities

1. Area cleared of Ribes during 1924, 62.9% greater than preceding year, also a substantial increase in amount of individual cooperation. Cost per acre \$1.25 less than during 1923.
2. More adequate checking of Ribes eradication work by state inspectors; state scouts employed to eliminate non-Ribes areas; discontinuation of accurate surveys of each eradication job; paper trail used and more improved methods of eradication employed.

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3. The agents rated above the average in distribution of blister rust publications. Many successful field demonstrations were held and several new ideas applied to the educational work, such as a new state blister rust film.

4. Several studies made to get definite statistics on blister rust damage, effectiveness of control, and ecological data on Ribes.



WEAKNESSES IN THE NEW YORK BLISTER RUST CONTROL PROGRAM  
DURING 1924

Policy and Plans

Lack of definite written policy and plan of work covering all phases of the control program for the state and each district.

Present rate of control progress must be increased approximately twenty times in order to complete control work within the eight year period.

Nine permanent blister rust control agents in eight districts averaged only 17.8 cooperators and 2136 acres of cooperative Ribes eradication work in their respective territories.

At the state camps only 2304 acres were cleared of Ribes and the average cost was \$6.07 per acre. Although New York had a state appropriation 3.4 times as large as the highest state appropriation in New England, yet it eradicated only .02% of the total acreage worked by the seven Northeastern States during 1924.

Too small a proportionate part of the total cooperative blister rust control funds are used on the project "Ribes Eradication". Overhead expenses excessive.

Personnel

1. McAveigh and Sullivan of little value as camp supervisors; no need for their services now that another supervisor has charge of state land work.
2. Williams, Harpp, Woodward and Nichols are not well qualified for agent positions.
3. Fogg's resignation leaves no qualified agent in Warren County.
4. Amadon has shown little progressiveness and weak leadership, but his work in 1924 was a big improvement over previous years.
5. York has difficulty in cooperating with others. The Federal men have had to force their cooperative efforts in the state.
6. No capable office clerk for York and Amadon.



## Supervision

Leaders need to have more field contact with agents in order to effectively supervise their work. (A great improvement was made in this respect during 1924, but more contact is still needed, especially outside Warren and Essex Counties). Camp supervisor's work needs to be made more productive and efficient.

## Pine Survey

Data not summarized and made available for use of the agents.

## Education

1. Agents rate below average in all phases of educational and service work, (except publications distributed), even though most of them have an eradication assistant to supervise the foremen and scouts, who number less than the average for all states. Work not definitely planned or properly balanced.
2. Lack of a good state blister rust bulletin.
3. Educational talk weak for lack of concise and convincing figures and published evidence.

## Eradication

1. Inadequate organization to effectively conduct necessary control work on individual cooperators' lands. Lack of trained scouts and foremen.
2. Advisability of employing eradication assistants in most cases is questionable, as only a very few crews are used in each district. In figuring the cost of eradication work in 1924, Amadon did not include the cost of five eradication assistants. The cost per acre would be at least 10¢ higher if this expense had been included.
3. Check work needs to be better organized and an administrative check made by the agent or his representative of each area cleared of Ribes.



SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF RIBES ERADICATION WORK ON STATE OWNED LAND DURING 1924

Ribes Eradication on State owned land supervised by	No. Acres Cleared of Ribes	% of total acreage worked under each class of supervision	Cost of eradicating Ribes per acre - Supervision not included	No. Ribes destroyed per acre	No. man days spent on misc. eradication work other than pulling Ribes (time on super- vision and lost because of rain not included)	% of total time spent on misc. work other than pulling bushes (time on supervision and lost due to rain not included)
Blister Rust Control Agents in 7 districts	3665	61.4	\$1.59	68.	36.	.02
Foss, McAveigh and Sullivan at State Camps	2304	38.6	\$5.67	100.	605.5	18.6



4. Improvement needed in eradication methods, tools, etc.

5. The following table brings out various weaknesses in the Ribes eradication work on state owned land.

MUS

State owned land  
supervised by

Stevens  
for Agents  
District

McAveigh  
at Millers  
Camp

a. Blister rust control agents supervised 61.4% of the eradication work on state owned lands. (In Stevens' district 43.8%, or 1240 acres of the total area worked in his territory was on state owned land).

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b. The cost per acre was excessively high at state camps - \$5.67 as compared with \$1.59 per acre on work supervised by blister rust control agents. The one-third greater number of bushes pulled per acre at the state camps does not justify the great difference in cost of \$4.08 per acre.

c. The time spent on miscellaneous work (other than pulling bushes, supervision and lost time due to rain) was excessively high at the state camps; 605 man days, or 18.6% of the total time reported for pay, (exclusive of supervision, pulling bushes and rain), was used on miscellaneous work of indirect value only. In the work supervised by the blister rust agents, only .02% of the total time was spent on miscellaneous. This difference indicates too much overhead and lost motion at the state camps.

d. The per acre cost at the state camps in 1924, including supervision, was \$6.07 per acre, compared with \$4.49 in 1922 and \$5.29 in 1923. At Sullivan's camp in 1924 the per acre cost was \$5.47, and at McAveigh's \$6.91. Supervision actually cost 40¢ per acre at the state camps. At McAveigh's camp alone the cost of supervision was 65¢ per acre. (This figure was obtained on the basis that 101 man days of supervision were given at the rate of \$4.50 per day wages, plus \$1.73 cost of board per day. This board cost was the average figure for 1923). The cost of Foss' time, and the eradication assistant's time, is not included in the eradication figures. The supervisory cost would have been much higher at the state camps had Foss' time been included.

### Scouting

1. Little known of presence of natural pine stands, plantations, and disease conditions outside of present districts.

2. Status of areas eradicated previous to 1923 is not definitely known. Re-eradication is now needed on many 1917-1918 areas, but just where and to what extent is not known.

3. Uncertainty exists regarding protection of state and commercial nurseries.

### Field Data

Inadequate cooperation and understanding has existed in conducting various blister rust field studies.



WISCONSINSUMMARY OF BLISTER RUST WORK PERFORMED IN WISCONSIN DURING 1924.

Due to an inadequate amount of state funds, no control work was conducted in Wisconsin during 1924. Only one co-operative employee, Mr. Ninman, was used, and his cooperative activities were confined to about four months' work, the remainder of his time being spent on strictly Federal projects. Ninman's work for the year is briefly summarized below:

<u>Time</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Paid From</u>
Jan.-Feb. 15	Madison - Office work on maps	\$ for \$ Federal Funds
Feb. 16-Feb. 28	Annual Conference at Boston Office work - Report on Wisc. B.R.C. work - Washington	Federal Funds
March-May	Quarantine Inspection	" "
June-July	Eau Galle Experiment - (field & office work)	" "
Aug.-Sept.	Scouting in Wisconsin	\$ for \$ Federal Money
Oct.-Nov. 15	Quarantine Inspection	Federal Funds
Nov. 16-31	Madison - Office work	\$ for \$ Federal Money
December	Office work - (Farm Forestry & B. R. Bulletin) and Annual Leave	Federal Funds

The scout work from July 26 to September 30 had two purposes: first, to study the progress of the disease in localities where it was known to exist; and second, to locate, if possible, outbreaks in regions not previously visited. The majority of the old infection centers in the Counties of St. Croix, Dunn, Barron and Polk were rescouted, but in most cases no new infections were discovered. At Elk Mound, one of the worst infection areas in the state, seven additional cankers and several small missed Ribes were found and destroyed.

The scouting for infection centers in regions not previously visited was confined to the Counties of Shawano, Waupaca, Marathon, Lincoln and Oconoco. In the latter three counties, very little pine was found. Only one new infection



was located. This was on six Ribes cynosbati in the Town of Frederic. In connection with the scouting for infection, the location of pine areas and abundance of Ribes was noted and many photographs were taken, especially to show reproduction.

The following tables show the amount of educational and service work performed by Ninman during the year in addition to the activities listed above.

### EDUCATION

Meetings Addressed.....	1
Attendance.....	12
Publications Distributed.....	82
Posters and Signs Placed.....	2

### SERVICE

Initial Interviews.....	44
Follow-up Calls.....	9
Cooperation: Wild Ribes Eradication..	1
Promised : Moral Support.....	11
Individuals Shown Disease & Damage...	7
Individuals Shown Control Methods....	2

Number of Towns Visited During the Year.....130

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1924

## STATE MONEY

Allotted from State Nursery Funds.....	\$500.00
Expended " " " " .....	343.91
Balance available this Fiscal Year.....	156.09
Estimate for next Fiscal Year.....	500.00

The state money was expended on projects:

field data (\$316.61) and supervision(\$27.30)

## FEDERAL MONEY (\$ for \$ funds)

Salary and Expenses of Ninman on Cooperative Work \$904.00  
(Salary \$803.89 - Expenses \$100.11)

Balance Federal (\$ for \$ money) Jan.1 to June 30,1925..\$93.33

\*\*\*

During the calendar year the Federal \$ for \$  
expenditures were 62% greater than those of the state.

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## Plans for Developing Blister Rust Control Work in Wisconsin

Things that should be considered before making plans:

1. A public interest in forestry is just beginning to develop, and the pine owner to realize his woodlot is a real asset.
2. Due to control measures and natural conditions, the disease is now held in very close check.
3. No state appropriation for blister rust control.
4. Necessity of educating the public regarding the need of forestry; farmers must be made to fully appreciate the value of their woodlots and to learn how to manage them in order to get greatest returns.

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SUMMARIES OF CONTROL WORK FOR ALL YEARS.



SUMMARY OF COOPERATIVE RIBES ERADICATION  
WORK IN NORTHEASTERN AND LAKE STATES DURING 1917 - 1924

State	Acres	% of total Acreage Worked in Each State	Ribes Pulled		Total Cost	Per Acre Values	
			<u>WILD</u>	<u>CULT.</u>		<u>COST</u>	<u>RIBES</u>
Me.	1,113,638	30.0	4,212,462	30,360	\$74,275.69	\$.066	3.8
N.H.	1,369,304	36.9	16,148,763	110,846	259,633.98	.189	11.7
Vt.	88,368	2.4	979,451	2,920	45,290.52	.512	11.1
Mass.	593,949	16.0	7,976,881	112,619	121,234.89* <sup>1</sup>	.238	13.4
R. I.	206,785	5.6	134,627	9,603	25,419.42	.123	.65
Conn.	54,622	1.5	840,131* <sup>2</sup>	2,703	27,603.48* <sup>3</sup>	.513	16.5
N. Y.	250,101	6.7	7,254,823	37,174	328,343.77	1.31	29.0
Wisc.	28,552	.8	2,035,838	19	17,915.91	.603	71.3
Minn.	5,942	.1	407,278* <sup>4</sup>	118	15,180.23	2.55	81.7
TOTALS	3,711,261	100.0	39,990,254	306,362	\$914,897.89	.252	10.8

\*1 - No cost figure available for Massachusetts in 1917

\*2 - No Ribes figure available for Connecticut in 1917

\*3 - No cost figure available for Connecticut in 1918

\*4 - No Ribes figure available in Minnesota in 1917

NOTE: Acreage for 1917 omitted in obtaining per acre cost figure for Mass.  
 " " 1917 " " " " " Ribes " " Conn.  
 " " 1918 " " " " " cost " " "  
 " " 1917 " " " " " Ribes " " Minn.

These cost and Ribes figures also omitted in grand totals



SUMMARY OF COOPERATIVE RIBES ERADICATION  
WORK IN NORTHEASTERN AND LAKE STATES - PERIOD 1918-1924

	<u>ACRES</u>	% of total Acreage Worked in Each State	<u>No. Ribes Pulled</u>		<u>TOTAL COST</u>	<u>Per Acre Values</u>	
			<u>WILD</u>	<u>CULT.</u>		<u>COST</u>	<u>RIBES</u>
Maine	1,108,518	32.1	4,164,255	28,961	\$70,147.69	.063	3.7
New Hampshire	1,346,213	39.1	15,686,263	110,346	249,935.76	.186	11.6
Vermont	82,368	2.4	934,773	2,920	38,181.20	.463	11.3
Massachusetts	507,886	14.7	7,794,310	66,377	121,234.89	.238	15.3
Rhode Island	198,549	5.8	131,992	8,800	22,799.52	.114	0.66
Connecticut	50,922	1.5	840,131	2,703	24,458.48*	.487	16.5
New York	119,749	3.5	7,134,061	16,604	289,562.97	2.42	59.6
Wisconsin	28,299	.8	1,997,838	19	17,139.98	.605	70.5
Minnesota	4,981	.1	407,278	118	14,180.17	2.847	81.7
TOTALS	3,447,485	100.0	39,090,901	236,848	\$847,640.66	.246	11.3

\*No cost figure available for 800 acres eradicated in Connecticut during 1918

NOTE: Connecticut acreage for 1918 omitted in obtaining per acre cost figure for Connecticut, also in grand total cost figure



SUMMARY OF COOPERATIVE RIBES ERADICATION WORK IN THE  
NORTHEASTERN AND LAKE STATES - PERIOD 1918-1924 INC.

YEAR	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	GRAND	
								TOTALS	
Acreage Worked	138,938	254,503	282,329	386,221	481,466	895,986	1,008,042	3,447,485	
% of Total Acreage Worked Each Year	4.0	7.4	8.2	11.3	13.9	26.0	29.2	100.0	
Wild Ribes Pulled (estimated crew count)	2,532,087	4,708,252	5,139,843	3,688,814	5,381,674	8,173,960	9,466,271	39,090,901	
Cultivated Ribes Pulled	22,150	27,877	26,054	15,774	16,061	55,074	73,858	236,848	
Total Cost	\$102,888.20	\$142,745.71	\$96,985.27	\$72,440.10	\$99,852.01	\$163,555.85	\$169,175.52	\$847,640.66	
Cost per Acre	\$ .74	\$ .56	\$ .34	\$ .187	\$ .20	\$ .182	\$ .167	\$ .246	
Ribes per Acre	18.2	18.5	18.2	9.5	11.2	9.1	9.4	11.3	



# BLISTER RUST CONTROL WORK IN THE NORTHEASTERN STATES.

## RIBES ERADICATION SUMMARY 1918 - 1924

State	YEAR - 1918					YEAR - 1919					YEAR - 1920					YEAR - 1921				
	ACRES	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost	ACRES	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost	ACRES	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost	ACRES	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost
		Cult.	Wild.				Cult.	Wild.				Cult.	Wild.				Cult.	Wild.		
MAINE	4910	235	91862	517923	1.05	1870	—	333775	613610	.666	10283	636	176788	499405	.486	156221	708	56304	339876	.022
VERMONT	4698	77	78563	518264	1.10	1680	—	96749	221426	.90	4501	74	36294	339160	.75	6319	131	60537	346401	.548
R. ISLAND	12715	492	13927	352797	.28	109	1657	45320	560974	.14	23164	1550	5973	379692	.16	26971	552	16022	382692	.142
CONNECTICUT	800	—	10000	Private Funds	—	1250	0	31000	232334	.93	2170	2	42793	197470	.91	8000	6	41470	266407	.33
N. HAMPSHIRE	66292	8427	959315	2601389	.39	1447	21171	1659936	3298835	.20	204093	22206	2061996	3586448	.175	137827	9713	1654443	2187307	.159
MASS.	18706	1919	356067	1580531	.84	1903	2374	201882	815618	.75	19389	1421	1224306	1042287	.54	32933	4631	632618	1029054	.313
NEW YORK	29337	11000	904153	4367916	1.48	3081	2675	2181286	7968908	.343	7057	47	695833	2439918	.346	8474	14	730573	2257633	.266
N.ENG. & N.Y.	137458	22150	2413887	9938820	.72	188	27877	4549948	13711705	.54	270657	25936	4243983	8484380	.31	376745	15755	3191967	6809370	.18

State	YEAR - 1922					YEAR - 1923					YEAR - 1924					TOTALS - 1918-24				
	ACRES	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost	ACRES	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost	ACRES	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost	ACRES	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost
		Cult.	Wild.				Cult.	Wild.				Cult.	Wild.				Cult.	Wild.		
MAINE	190209	3688	449287	801248	.942	23	12095	1209282	1933316	.057	36	11599	1846957	2309391	.057	1108518	28961	4164255	7014769	.063
VERMONT	13512	812	201906	615024	.455	150	1234	278570	849843	.337	110	592	182154	928002	.361	82368	2920	934773	3818120	.463
R. ISLAND	11500	132	11764	184000	.160	102	1464	14275	189596	.06	045	2953	24711	230201	.044	5	8800	131992	2279952	.114
CONNECTICUT	6175	0	137501	465150	.753	222	248	288333	686314	.488	205	2447	289034	598173	.347	50922	2703	840131	2445848	.487
N. HAMPSHIRE	179893	9061	1816829	2870664	.159	100	24779	3496733	5165148	.192	133	14989	4037011	5283785	.165	1346213	110346	1568623	24993576	.186
MASS.	64302	2368	1578294	1337509	.208	245	14887	1776107	2841192	.14	78	38777	2025036	3477298	.217	507886	66377	7794310	12123489	.238
NEW YORK	11030	0	654231	3408242	3.09	593	367	906617	4422978	2.87	573	25198	1061368	4090702	1.62	1197149	16604	7134061	28956271	2.42
N.ENG. & N.Y.	476621	16061	4849812	9681837	.20	107	55074	7969917	16088387	.18	90	1008012	9466271	16917552	.167	3414205	236711	36685785	81632051	.239



# BLISTER RUST CONTROL WORK IN THE LAKE STATES

## RIBES ERADICATION SUMMARY 1918-1924

State	1918					1919					1920					1921				
	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes
		Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.		
Wisconsin	280	28200	-	500.00	1.80/100.7	20	2000	-	30.00	1.50/150.0	10995	775563	-	6981.44	.64/70.5	8887	457074	19	3948.62	.44/51.4
Minnesota	1200	90000	-	3000.00	2.41/75.0	2440	156304	-	5596.66	2.29/64.0	677	120297	118	5160.03	7.61/171.5	589	39773	-	397.78	.67/67.5
Lake States	1480	118200	-	3500.00	2.36/79.8	2460	158304	-	5626.66	2.28/64.3	11672	895860	118	12141.47	1.04/76.7	9476	496847	19	4346.40	.458/52.4

State	1922					1923					1924					TOTALS - (1918-1924)				
	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes
		Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.		
Wisconsin	4710	530958	-	3007.94	.63/111.3	3347	204043	-	2671.98	.798/61.0	-	-	-	-	-	28299	1997838	19	17139.98	.606/70.6
Minnesota	75	904	-	25.70	.34/12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4981	407278	118	14180.17	2.85/81.8
Lake States	4845	531862	-	3033.64	.626/109.8	3347	204043	-	2671.98	.798/61.0	-	-	-	-	-	33280	2405116	137	31320.15	.941/72.2



# RIBES ERADICATION SUMMARY FOR NORTHEASTERN <sup>and</sup> LAKE STATES

1918 - 1924 Inclusive

Region	1918					1919					1920					1921				
	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes
		Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.		
Northeastern States	137,458	2413,887	22150	99,388.20	.72 18.8	252,043	4549,948	27877	137,117.05	.54 18.2	270,657	4,243,983	25936	84,843.80	.31 15.8	376,745	3,191,967	15755	68,093.70	.18 8.5
Lake States	1480	118200	-	3500.00	2.36 79.8	2460	158,304	-	5626.66	2.28 64.3	11672	89,5860	118	12,141.47	1.04 76.7	9476	496847	19	4346.40	458 52.4
Total	138,938	2,532,087	22150	102,888.20	.74 18.2	254,503	4,708,252	27877	142,743.71	.56 18.5	282,329	5,139,843	26054	96,985.27	.34 18.2	386,221	3,688,814	15774	72,440.10	187 9.5

Region	1922					1923					1924					TOTALS - (1918-1924)				
	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes	Acres	No. Ribes		Total Cost	Per Acre Cost/Ribes
		Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.				Wild	Cult.		
Northeastern States	476,621	4849,812	16061	96,818.37	.20 10.7	892,639	7,969,917	55074	160,883.87	.18 9.0	1,008,042	9,466,271	73858	169,175.52	.167 9.4	3,414,205	36,685,785	236,711	816,320.51	239 10.7
Lake States	4845	531,862	-	3033.64	626 109.8	3347	204,043	-	2671.98	798 61.0	-	-	-	-	-	33280	24,051,116	137	31,320.15	941 72.2
Total	481,466	5,381,674	16061	99,852.01	.20 11.2	895,986	8,173,960	55074	163,555.85	.182 9.1	1,008,042	9,466,271	73858	169,175.52	.167 9.4	3,447,485	39,090,901	236,848	847,640.66	246 11.3



STATE	Amount paid by State	Amount paid by Gov't	Total Amount Paid	% Supervision paid by		% Total State Expend. paid for Super.	% Total Govt Expend. paid for Super.	% of Total Expenditures (all projects) aid for Super.
				State	Gov't			
Maine	\$603.37	\$2,702.53	\$3,305.90	18.2	81.8	2.6	14.4	7.8
N. H.	2,825.40	4,682.83	7,508.23	37.6	62.4	4.9	14.3	8.3
Vt.	447.59	2,817.64	3,265.21	13.7	86.3	4.6	23.5	14.9
Mass.	476.21	2,500.67	2,976.88	15.9	84.1	1.3	10.9	5.1
R. I.	-	976.85	976.85	-	100.	-	22.6	13.8
Conn.	1,514.48	1,347.88	2,862.36	52.9	47.1	17.8	23.1	19.9
N. Y.	9,059.08	2,523.11	11,582.19	78.2	21.8	11.2	9.6	10.9
TOTAL	\$14,926.11	\$17,551.51	\$32,477.62	46.0	54.0	6.8	14.3	9.5

No.		Date		Description		Amount	
1	12-1-1917	12-1-1917	12-1-1917	12-1-1917	12-1-1917	12-1-1917	12-1-1917
2	12-2-1917	12-2-1917	12-2-1917	12-2-1917	12-2-1917	12-2-1917	12-2-1917
3	12-3-1917	12-3-1917	12-3-1917	12-3-1917	12-3-1917	12-3-1917	12-3-1917
4	12-4-1917	12-4-1917	12-4-1917	12-4-1917	12-4-1917	12-4-1917	12-4-1917
5	12-5-1917	12-5-1917	12-5-1917	12-5-1917	12-5-1917	12-5-1917	12-5-1917
6	12-6-1917	12-6-1917	12-6-1917	12-6-1917	12-6-1917	12-6-1917	12-6-1917
7	12-7-1917	12-7-1917	12-7-1917	12-7-1917	12-7-1917	12-7-1917	12-7-1917
8	12-8-1917	12-8-1917	12-8-1917	12-8-1917	12-8-1917	12-8-1917	12-8-1917
9	12-9-1917	12-9-1917	12-9-1917	12-9-1917	12-9-1917	12-9-1917	12-9-1917
10	12-10-1917	12-10-1917	12-10-1917	12-10-1917	12-10-1917	12-10-1917	12-10-1917
11	12-11-1917	12-11-1917	12-11-1917	12-11-1917	12-11-1917	12-11-1917	12-11-1917
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14	12-14-1917	12-14-1917	12-14-1917	12-14-1917	12-14-1917	12-14-1917	12-14-1917
15	12-15-1917	12-15-1917	12-15-1917	12-15-1917	12-15-1917	12-15-1917	12-15-1917
16	12-16-1917	12-16-1917	12-16-1917	12-16-1917	12-16-1917	12-16-1917	12-16-1917
17	12-17-1917	12-17-1917	12-17-1917	12-17-1917	12-17-1917	12-17-1917	12-17-1917
18	12-18-1917	12-18-1917	12-18-1917	12-18-1917	12-18-1917	12-18-1917	12-18-1917
19	12-19-1917	12-19-1917	12-19-1917	12-19-1917	12-19-1917	12-19-1917	12-19-1917
20	12-20-1917	12-20-1917	12-20-1917	12-20-1917	12-20-1917	12-20-1917	12-20-1917
21	12-21-1917	12-21-1917	12-21-1917	12-21-1917	12-21-1917	12-21-1917	12-21-1917
22	12-22-1917	12-22-1917	12-22-1917	12-22-1917	12-22-1917	12-22-1917	12-22-1917
23	12-23-1917	12-23-1917	12-23-1917	12-23-1917	12-23-1917	12-23-1917	12-23-1917
24	12-24-1917	12-24-1917	12-24-1917	12-24-1917	12-24-1917	12-24-1917	12-24-1917
25	12-25-1917	12-25-1917	12-25-1917	12-25-1917	12-25-1917	12-25-1917	12-25-1917
26	12-26-1917	12-26-1917	12-26-1917	12-26-1917	12-26-1917	12-26-1917	12-26-1917
27	12-27-1917	12-27-1917	12-27-1917	12-27-1917	12-27-1917	12-27-1917	12-27-1917
28	12-28-1917	12-28-1917	12-28-1917	12-28-1917	12-28-1917	12-28-1917	12-28-1917
29	12-29-1917	12-29-1917	12-29-1917	12-29-1917	12-29-1917	12-29-1917	12-29-1917
30	12-30-1917	12-30-1917	12-30-1917	12-30-1917	12-30-1917	12-30-1917	12-30-1917
31	12-31-1917	12-31-1917	12-31-1917	12-31-1917	12-31-1917	12-31-1917	12-31-1917

SUMMARY OF TOWN AND INDIVIDUAL COOPERATION  
IN BLISTER RUST CONTROL WORK IN NORTHEASTERN AND LAKE STATES

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Period: 1917-1924



file

Supplement to Report of Cooperative Blister Rust Control Work  
in Northeastern and Lake States During 1924.



## INDEX

1. Expenditures charged to federal personnel in Northeastern States during calendar year 1924.
2. Itinerary for E. C. Filler during 1924 and general summary of work performed.
3. Estimate of federal expenditures by projects, for strictly federal blister rust control activities in Northeastern and Lake States. Period--March 1 to June 30, 1925.
4. Estimate of federal expenditures by projects, for strictly federal blister rust control activities in Northeastern and Lake States during fiscal year 1926.

Note:--(A summary of the work performed by Endersbee, Fivaz, and Hodgkins during 1924 and plans for their 1925 activities will be submitted at a later date. A report of Tucker's work has already been sent to Washington).

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EXPENDITURES CHARGED TO FEDERAL PERSONNEL IN NORTHEASTERN STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR-1924.

Name	Salary	Expenditures under Letter of Authorization								Total Expended Under L/A
		Expense Vouchers	Transp. Requests	Form 5 Vouchers				Salary Vouchers		
				Telephone and Telegraph	Drafting & Photo. Supplies	Auto Repairs, gas, oil, storage-- Govt. Trucks	Misc.	Temp. Clerks and Laborers		
E.C.Filler	\$3420.00	\$684.67	\$167.72	\$109.89	\$11.85	\$175.99	\$88.54	\$478.50	\$2077.58	**
W.J.Endersbee	2440.00	1346.64	152.70	-	34.50	17.50	12.20	-	1563.54	
A.E.Fivaz	2220.00	1575.86	146.93	-	-	41.25	-	-	1764.04	
L.W.Hodgkins	1980.00	1175.92	304.19	-	-	-	-	-	1480.11	
J.L.Richards	350.00	211.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	211.03	
A.M.Tucker	705.00	504.90	5.11	-	-	-	-	-	510.01	
K.K.Stimson	1761.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	\$12,876.60	\$5499.02	\$776.65	\$109.89	\$46.35	\$234.74	\$100.74	\$478.50	\$7606.31	

\* (Of this amount, \$108. was originally charged on expense vouchers)

**\*\* Includes \$484.19 charged to \$ for \$ expenditures**

\*\*\* Transportation to and from Kansas City, Mo.

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ITINERARY FOR E. C. FILLER DURING 1924 AND GENERAL SUMMARY  
OF WORK PERFORMED

Jan. 2-4: Albany, N.Y.

Conference Amadon, Fivaz, Riley, York, Howard.

Jan. 5-Feb. 5: Boston, Mass.

Office work: report on New York work, Vermont work, plans, correspondence, accounts, paper for phytopathology, annual report, conference program and plans, suggestions for experiment station, report on New Hampshire work; conferences and developed plans with Hodgkins, Fivaz, Endersbee; contacts Doore, Reynolds and Rogers.

Feb. 6-12: Washington, D.C.

Plans for season and for annual conference; conferences Martin, Detwiler, Posey and Pierce.

Feb. 13-17: Boston, Mass.

Paper for annual conference; plans and arrangements for annual conference; general office work.

Feb. 18-May 13: Boston, Mass.

B. R. C. conference; Society of American Foresters' meeting; conference Detwiler, Martin, Riley, Hodgkins; conference Endersbee developing plans; report on B. R. C. conference, accounts, analysis of state reports, preparation of annual report with summaries and tables for period 1916-1920 inclusive; specialists' plan of work and calendar of work; revision of conference paper; analysis of B. R. E. 4f reports for all states; news letter items; revision of paper for Phytopathology; plans for 1924; plan of work for Maine with budget; plans with Endersbee and Fivaz; conferences with Frost, Perry, Dinwiddie, Ludgate, Reynolds, Rogers, Fivaz, Endersbee and Hodgkins; conference Detwiler, Reynolds; completed annual report and plans; special work for S.B. Detwiler; progress report for period Jan. 1 - April 30; general office work.

May 14-22: Kittery Point, Me.

Taking motion pictures with Reynolds; plans for control reconnaissance; progress report; examination for inspectors and general office work; conference Dinwiddie.



May 23-30: Conway, N.H., and White Mountain National Forest

Supervision of control reconnoissance; scouting for pine and pine infection throughout forest; conferences and plans with Russell, Hodgkins, Black, Boomer and Endersbee; visited artist Steadman at Kittery Point and made plans for his work.

May 31-June 4: Boston, Mass.

General office work; conference Reynolds; inspected motion pictures; arrangements for trip to Rhode Island and Washington.

June 5-6: Providence, R.I.

Conference Anderson and Sheals and developed plans.

June 7-14: Washington, D.C.

Developed season's plans with Detwiler, Martin, Posey, Pierce.

June 15-16: New Haven, Conn.

Conference with Filley re plans; conference with Tucker re position on B. R. C.

June 17-18: Boston, Mass.

General office work.

June 19: Portland, Me.

Conference and plans with Frost.

June 20-21: Boston, Mass.

Conference Allen and Perry re season's plans; report on trips; general office work.

June 23: Concord, N.H.

Conferences and plans with Foster, Newman, King, Corliss and Hale.

June 24-25: Boston, Mass.

Conference Riley and Callward; plans for Vermont work; training Callward and Tucker re specialist's work; report on trips; general office work.



June 26-July 1: White Mountain National Forest, Conway, N.H.,  
Gorham, N.H., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Training Tucker and Callward in field; supervision of control work on National Forest, scouting on Forest, inspection of field work; conferences Hodgkins, Black, Boomer, Yarnall, Smith, Tucker, Callward, Endersbee and Bradder; visited Waterford infection area; developed plans with Bradder.

July 2-12: Boston, Mass.

Letters of authorization for field personnel, accounts, reports, correspondence, plans, inventory and general office work.

July 14-24: Field Trip in Mass., N.Y., Vt. and N.H.

Visited Doore and scout at Orange; developed plans.

Visited Albany Office; conferences and plans with York, Amadon, Woodward, Fivaz, Snell, Spaulding, Fogg, Kennedy, Bernier, Bowe and Bullard at Warrensburg; visited state camps, Ribes garden, and inspected Caruthers' work.

Conference and plans with Director Bradley, Riley, Ross, Merrill, Brigham; visited scouts in Essex Junction with Riley and checked eradication work by strip lines; inspected state nursery at Burlington.

Conference and plans Agent Kane at Woodsville; visited men at Conway re work on National Forest; conference and plans Foster, Newman, Corliss, King at Concord; met State Treasurer.

July 25-August 5: Boston, Mass.

Conferences and plans with Callward, Tucker, Perry and Endersbee; material for News Letter, reports on field trips, accounts, correspondence, arrangements for posters and educational materials, general office work; conference Mr. Wood.

August 6-10: Field Trip in R.I. and Conn.

Conference and plans with Sheals and Anderson; checking scout work in R.I.; visited plantation; scouting for infection.

Conference and plans with Miles; scouting and interview work in Pomfret and vicinity.



August 11-22: Field Trip in Mass., N.Y. and Conn.

Conference Ford, Boston; conference and plans with Wheeler.

Visited agent at Hudson; attended Walton meeting; conferences York, Pettis, Smith, Moon, Kieb, Collingwood, Taylor, Amadon, Rogers, Simmons, Hammond, Clark, Dummond, Hopkins; (made many contacts with pine owners at meeting); visited College of Forestry, Amadon at Albany, County Agent Buchholz at Hudson.

Attended Farm Bureau Picnic Lake Warmog, Connecticut; conferences with Filley, Norcross, McDonnell, Farm Bureau President and Superintendent of Parks; contacts with many pine owners; plans for Connecticut work with Filley, Hamilton and McDonnell; visited state camp; checked crew and scout work; inspected two crews in field, worked with scout; conference Director Ellis at Storrs; visited Farm Bureau Office at Putnam.

August 23-25: Boston, Mass.

Conference Hodgkins; inventory record, training new clerk, reports, correspondence, accounts, posters and memos, preparation for field trip.

August 26-30: Waterford, Vt.

Plans for Waterford Demonstration, aiding in field preparations; conferences Riley, Newman, Callward, Endersbee, Kendall, Bradley, Ross, Foster, Rose, Holden, Bradder, Kane and Ford; attended demonstration, gave B. R. talk, contacts with pine owners and Lumbermen Dow and Moulton of Parker-Young Company.

September 2-9: Boston, Mass.

Reports, correspondence, revision of B.R.E.2a and b forms, developed tags for demonstration areas, accounts, educational material; conferences Perry, Fisher, Rogers, Ludgate, Holmes; revised file.

September 10-13: Trip to Maine

Conferences and plans with Briscoe and County Agent Leader Deering at Orono, Violette and Peirson at Augusta, and Frost and Conner at Portland.

September 14-26; Boston, Mass.

Report on Maine trip; revision of B.R.4, B.R.E.2a and b forms; article on B. R. situation in Northeastern states; plan for



Vermont work; criticized new circular, movie scenario; plans for New Hampshire meeting; conferences and plans with Tucker, Allen, Perry, Detwiler, Gilbert, Reynolds; revised filing system, reports, accounts and general office work; educational material, tags; plans for Leaders' conference.

September 27-29: Concord, N.H.

Conference and plans Foster and Newman; visited infection areas near Concord.

September 30-October 4: Annual Leave

October 6-28: Field Trip in N. H. and Vt.

Conference agents Boomer and Russell at Conway; visited B.R. exhibits at Tiftonboro Fair, talked to pine owners; conference Black and Perkins at Gorham; plans and arrangements for conference of leaders; plan for B. R. specialists; scouting for infection in Littleton and vicinity; attended Leaders' Meeting; conferences with Martin, Endersbee, Fivaz, Callward, Newman, Corliss, Hale, Kane, Amadon, Frost, Black, Ross and Yarnall; visited Waterford infection area, National Forest, and Brown Lumber Company plant at Berlin; plans for motion pictures of the "Pines;" general supervision for locating scenes and rehearsing action; aiding in taking pictures.

October 29: Boston, Mass.

Conference Martin; plans for specialists and New York report; general office work.

October 31 (P.M.)-November 1: Leave

Conference Tucker, Col. Graves, Prof. Record; visited Yale Forest School.

November 3: Boston, Mass.

Reports and general office work.

November 4-6: Albany, N.Y.

Conference Martin, Detwiler, Fivaz, York, Amadon and Pettis regarding specialists and New York work; plans for survey work in Vermont.

November 7-19: Boston, Mass.

General office work, correspondence, accounts, plans, paper for Phytopathology, review of reports, revision of analysis



reports B.R.E.2a and b; report on State Leaders' Meeting; preparation for B. R. talks; conference Massachusetts agents; gave talk to agents; conferences and plans Tucker, Allen and Perry.

November 20: Concord, N.H.

Conference and plans Foster, Newman and Corliss.

November 21-December 3: Boston, Mass.

Conference and plans Dickey, Anderson, Sheals, Perry, Allen, Hodgkins, Endersbee; general office work, reports, correspondence; extract for Phytopathology paper; rating of men; revision of B.R.E. analysis report; article for Boston American; analysis report control work on National Forest; plans for 1925 work; plans for Washington conference; analysis Maine finances; plans for winter work of specialists.

December 4-5: Augusta, Maine

Conference and plans Frost, Violette, County Agricultural Agent and district foresters.

December 6: Boston, Mass.

Conference and plans Agent Miles of Connecticut; general office work.

December 8-15: Boston, Mass.

Reports and correspondence; plans for canker measurements; Washington conference; Rhode Island plan and survey; Boston American article; summary of control work 1924; conferences and plans Anderson, Perry, Allen, Guild; preparation for field trip and work in New York and Washington.

December 16: Springfield, Mass.

Conferences Wheeler and Craig.

December 17: Albany, N.Y.

Conferences York, Amadon, Pettis, Rankin and Howard.

December 18-27: Annual Leave



December 28-31: Washington, D.C.

Conferences Martin and Posey. Attended meeting of Society of American Foresters and American Phytopathological Society, read paper at latter meeting January 1; contacts with many foresters, entomologists and pathologists.

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